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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele


Middle West Tries New Crops

Washington Aids in Drought

Britain Would Avoid Default

Chaco Arms Bewilder Geneva

Japan Plays Up Manchukuo

Roosevelt Sees Son Graduate


THE United States watches with sympathetic interest the Middle West's endeavor to reduce by emergency measures the blight of drought. The Monitor's survey shows that in South Dakota, where the small grain has been blown out, about 30,000 farmers are being directed in planting 20 acres each to sudan grass, millet and cane for livestock feed. Oklahoma is planting kafir, milo, sweet sorghum and African millet on lands where the wheat is a failure. Kansas and Nebraska are working with corn and sorghum. Illinois is already shipping in hay and an effort will be made to get a crop of forage from soy beans. But even the emergency crops depend largely upon the rainfall. The Middle West picture is a strange one. Washington restricted the wheat growing because of fear that there would be great surplus crops—Now Washington is working hard to help the farmers grow crops sufficient to meet their crying needs.

¶ Washington's immediate move is to allot $5,476,000 for drought relief in 10 states. "This is serious business," declares Harry L. Hopkins, Relief Administrator, "and the area requiring assistance may spread." More funds are promised as required. The AAA does not hesitate at reversing the debated crop reduction policy—"Our policy may now well be one of expansion," says Professor Tugwell.

¶ Western Canada farmers see their crops and their hopes revived by a downpour that means millions to them. In the wheat belt from Manitoba to the western Alberta border the growers, through a long dry spell, saw their tender wheat stalks wilting into the baking dust. All they could do was to hope and to pray. Would that crystal sky never change? Then suddenly it came. Now everything is changed. The farmers are grateful. They will never forget watching those black phalanxes roll in and shut out the sun—And then, with the scenery set, the thrilling, heart-reviving drama of the rain.

¶ London newspapers carry frank comment on President Roosevelt's war debts message to Congress. The Financial Times says it evinces "the spirit of usury clothed in words of reconciliation." The Times says "the British attitude is regarded by America with the same impatient resentment that the American attitude calls forth from Britain and other debtor countries." London sentiment appears to be moving against default on June 15. The desire is to retain good standing until final adjustment is made—Default has had no place in the long British tradition.

¶ Geneva sees the proposed Chaco arms embargo develop strange new perplexities. The League hoped for an easy road to war settlement when Bolivia asked to have the conflict taken up under Article 15. Now Bolivia shouts this means the powers cannot go ahead with their embargo on arms shipments. The jurists flounder and say the question is political. Clear thinking is needed and is lacking—Why does the arms idea hold the nations flabbergasted?

¶ Japan sees Emperor Hirohito send congratulations to Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo. The royal felicitations and rich gifts are carried by Prince Chichibu, brother of the Emperor, and high court dignitaries. They travel on the new cruiser Ashigara to Darien, ride on a glittering train to Hsinking for elaborate ceremonies which will be very fully described and pictured for the world. Only Japan and one small Central American republic admit that the Empire of Manchukuo exists—But Japan, with adroit insistence, endeavors to establish it in human consciousness.

¶ Boston's Post Office prepares for prosecution of advertisers who use the mail boxes in front of homes without the use of postage stamps. Postmasters throughout the country may take similar action under the new act of Congress making this "stuffing" of mail boxes a federal offense. The Post Office Department's argument with merchants and others having matter to distribute to large numbers of people began when letter postage was raised from two cents to three. Merchants commenced messenger distribution to the mail boxes. Local postage was reduced to two cents, but hand delivery continued—The Post Office now will fight.

¶ Groton, Mass., proves that there are things which can lift the nation's Chief Executive out of his rôle. It is not so much President Roosevelt as Citizen Franklin D. Roosevelt who returns to Groton School to see his son John graduate. The distinguished visitor waives ceremony, forgets state cares and sits with other fathers and mothers to experience the sure thrill of the occasion—Proud parents' rights are or should be guaranteed by the Constitution.

## President Nudges Congress To Need of Action to Allow Adjournment a Week Hence

### Calls on Leaders to Clean Up Work—Omnibus Appropriation Bill—Housing—Wagner Labor Bill and Tugwell Confirmation on List

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 2—In a final attempt to get administrative measures through Congress, and Congress out of Washington without further delay, the White House called a conference of legislative leaders for a final winnowing of "must" legislation next Monday, following establishment of an extraordinary two-man dictatorship in the House, and the crushing of an incipient filibuster in the Senate.

Announcement from the White House by one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries that a session of legislative lieutenants would be held there early next week capped the climax of the last 24 hours in which, for the first time, the huge Democratic majority in Congress has shown the iron gauntlet under the velvet glove and established dictatorial powers which "Uncle Joe" Cannon might have envied in his most autocratic days.

Even with all these efforts observers are doubtful whether Congress can be got out of Washington a week from today, as desired by the Administration; and a fortnight's further work is still seen by many onlookers as a necessary part of the wind-up.

This is because the legislative devices employed to bring the House membership into step are not practicable in the Senate, where despite all efforts of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas and Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, the tariff debate has strung on more than seven days longer than tentatively scheduled with a desultory filibuster preventing the inevitable and foregoing passage of the measure thus far.

However, in securing what is termed "gag" rule by disgruntled Republicans in the House, the aroused Democrats have also definitely set Monday as a day for a vote on the reciprocal tariff bill in the Senate. After that the length of the second session of the Seventy-third Congress will depend only upon the number of major administration bills which Mr. Roosevelt will attempt to salvage from the last-minute rush.

Among the major items on the remaining list is the big omnibus appropriation bill—housing measures through the Senate, where despite

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## U. S. Socialism Torn With Strife; Lefts Seize Power

### Dictatorship Demanded to Oust Democracy and Capitalism

DETROIT, June 2 (AP)—The Left Wing forces of the Socialist Party yesterday routed the "Old Guard" in the voting on committee memberships and split the convention into bitter dissension in advocating a "dictatorship of the revolutionary masses" for the assumption of power.

The Left Wing, led by a coalition of the revolutionary policy committee and the New York militants, completely swept the resolutions committee; obtained all but one member of the platform committee and a majority of the resolutions committee.

The Leftists then introduced a resolution on international policy, assailing the methods of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and urging an end to the historic Socialist policy of a belief in democracy.

**"Old Guard" Overthrown**

This resolution contained the majority report of the American delegation at the Paris conference of the Second International last year, saying as concerns the "road to power":

"The conference declares that it is not the task of the Socialist Parties to attempt to straighten out the capitalist world or even to collaborate in such an attempt. It declares on the contrary that by whatever means they are going to achieve power they must not secure the exercise of power within the structure of the capitalist régime but must utilize power in order to destroy the bourgeois state and install the dictatorship of the revolutionary masses during the period of socialist construction."

At once, the convention was thrown into turmoil.

Not content with making such a declaration the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the collapse of Socialism in Europe, the Left Wing forces sought to force it through as the basis of policy of the party in America.

**Thomas Effects Truce**

Mr. Louis Waldman, leader of the "Old Guard"—the faction dominated for years by the late Morris Hillquist—jumped to his feet, shouting: "It is suicidal, It will deal a death blow to the Socialist Party in America."

Mr. Norman Thomas, hurrying into the fight just before leaving to address a Socialist mass meeting across the Detroit River in Windsor, Ont., effected a temporary peace.

He successfully put a motion striking out the second part of the resolution—which would have made it the policy of the Socialist Party in America to seize power by destruction of the capitalist state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the instigation of Mr. Thomas, the convention sent a bus load of younger party members to Toledo last night to participate in the Labor mass demonstration.

## Round-Up Pageant Of U. S. Boy Scouts Shows Their Skill

### Delegates Approve Plan for Extension of Senior Youth Movement

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2—The largest mass demonstration of Boy Scout activities ever seen in western New York was the feature of the closing session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, in the 174th Regiment Armory here last night.

It was called the "Achievement Round-Up Pageant" and showed what Boy Scouts could do in times of emergency. One thousand Scouts took part in the pageant, which ended with the recognition of 1000 "tenderfoot" members. The National Scout Commissioner, Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, officiated.

President Roosevelt was reelected honorary head of the Scouts and Mr. Walter W. Head of St. Louis was reelected president of the organization.

**Describes "Ethical Morons"**

Condemnation of those who for private profit traffic in narcotics and alcohol liquors, who manufacture munitions or produce books and plays to play upon the weakness of people and stir racial hatreds, was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Paul W. Quillan, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Oklahoma City. The foremost public enemy of today is the "ethical moron" in commercial and public life, he declared, adding that Scouting would help combat this lack of ethics.

Delegates approved plans to stimulate the senior youth movement designed for boys of 15 years or more. At that age it is proposed to give the boy leadership in the group to which he has belonged or he may become a Sea Scout. Outside the group he may join the Alpha Phi Omega, honorary Scout fraternity. He may become a Rover Scout at 21, when he would be inducted into citizenship with appropriate ceremonies. Thereafter he would become a member of Scouting alumni associations.

The cubbing program for boys from 9 to 12 years of age was defined by Dr. Huber William Hurt, of New York, as a home and neighborhood program that graduates the boy into scouting.

Although 1933 was scouting's most difficult year, more was accomplished

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**Things Present**

Parents, are you crowding out the seeds of peace by planting in your nursery toy cannon and pistols? Read the editorial, "Disarming the Children."

What do you know about "living trusts"? Perhaps, then, you had better glance through today's article in the "You and the Law" series, on the Progress in Education Page.

Your friend who is studying German will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

The editor of our Interior Decoration and Antiques Page takes as his text today the following statement by Lessing: "He has no taste whose taste is for one thing only . . . True taste is all embracing, comprehending beauty of every kind, never expecting from any a greater or different delight than it can by nature give."

The important events of the week are summarized every Saturday, on the World News Map, inside back page.

**And Things to Come**

Monday brings the Children's Page, another article in the "Improving Your Tennis" series, and a Parable of Safed the Sage.

## Washington Investigates Recent Mulloney Trial

Local Justice Department officials today awaited arrival of Mr. Joseph B. Kenan, Assistant United States Attorney-General, who, before leaving Washington by plane, disclosed his office, is making an investigation of the recent Mulloney trial here.

Mr. Daniel Mulloney, former president of the closed Federal National Bank, was acquitted on one indictment charging him with misappropriation of bank funds. Other indictments are pending against him. Mr. Keenan admitted the department was investigating "collateral matters" in connection with the case but insisted his visit concerned another matter.

## West Combats Loss of Crops By Replanting

### New Grains Take Place of Those Laid Low by the Severe Drought

### Situation Is Helped

### Wheat Harvest in Southwest Is Hastened Weeks by Hot Dry Weather

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 2—Emergency crops are planned in various sections of the middle West where the regular crops have been ruined by the drought. In some areas emergency planting is already proceeding, in others it is held up waiting for rain.

In contrast to the general condition, wheat farmers in Texas and Oklahoma, except in a few counties, have started harvesting with the expectation of the greatest prosperity since 1929 if the prices hold up around a dollar a bushel.

The problem of bringing out successful substitutes has called attention to the resources and abilities of the colleges of agriculture and agricultural experiment stations.

Reports from a number of these institutions asked and received by The Christian Science Monitor indicate the minor hopes placed in new crops serving as expedients for abandoned old ones.

From South Dakota, one of the most serious drought states, comes this word from Prof. A. M. Eberle, director of extension at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture:

**Plant Emergency Grape**

"The drought situation has made it necessary for us to plant a lot of emergency crops such as sudan grass, millet and cane. Much of our small grain has blown out, and we are encouraging farmers to plant anything to make feed for livestock for next winter.

"The relief organization is furnishing this seed to all of their relief clients. They are giving enough seed to about 30,000 farmers to plant 20 acres each. Besides this, many farmers not on relief rolls are planting all the seed they can get hold of. Should we get any kind of moisture, these crops will mature and will certainly help the situation next winter."

From Oklahoma the following report came in from Prof. Fred R. Merrifield, state wheat agent, at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College:

"Our farmers of the west portion of the State are planning, if they have sufficient moisture, to plant emergency crops on wheat land where the wheat is a failure, due to drought damage, or where it has been blown out by strong winds.

**Grains Get Preference**

"The crops that will be used will be grains, including particularly kafir and milo, and sweet sorghums for forage purposes, including redtop cane and African millet. Sorghums which might be classed as both grain and forage are atlas sorgo and sunrise kafir. For forage and hay considerable sudan grass will be planted."

Emergency crop news from Kansas, as gathered at the Kansas State College of Agriculture at Manhattan, is this:

"Kansas farmers are planting corn and sorghums on some of the wheat acres that have been abandoned due to drought and would

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## Duce Tells Volunteers Alliances Don't Pay; To Fight Only for Italy

ROME, June 2 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini told 10,000 war volunteers today that Italy will fight her next war for herself alone and not on behalf of any other nations pretending to be her allies.

"Italy's volunteers, if war is necessary, will shed their blood only for Italy," declared Il Duce. "Experience has shown them that it does not pay to help by and and sea the people who pretend to be our allies."

Signor Mussolini was interpreted as referring to France and her World War ally, Serbia, now part of Yugoslavia. France, he has said, did not give Italy the colonial territory promised in the London Treaty of 1915, following which Italy entered the war. The volunteers gave the Premier a tremendous affirmative shout when he asked them whether they were ready to march as in 1914 and 1915.

They shouted "yes" again when he asked:

"Do you feel that tomorrow, if it is necessary to fight, that victory will embrace our flag?"

Il Duce said Italy would have continued her foreign policy of collaboration with all peoples, but it was necessary for other nations to cooperate too, and, because this was not mathematically certain and was not a fact, it was necessary to be prepared.

Speaking of the economic situation, Signor Mussolini said:

"Not only are the times hard, but I also want to add that you must not hope for easier times to come. He was reaffirming the principle of his speech delivered last Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies in which he stated that the standard of living would be low.

## Soviet Frees Great Mass of Russians

### Submerged Classes Gain Rights Never Before Within Their Reach

### Liberty, However, Is Under Control

### Can Now Enjoy Privileges of Schools and Theaters and Engage in Sports

*'Russia—*
*Without Benefit of Censor'*
**Fifth of 18 Articles**

**By William H. Chamberlin**

*After ten years as staff correspondent of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

How far does a sweeping social upheaval, such as Russia has experienced, change human nature and daily living habits? In some ways very little, or not at all; in other ways, very much.

Under the Soviets, as under any other system, the ordinary citizen's main concern is to earn as good a living as he can. There are Communists old and young whose fanatical enthusiasm for their cause makes them work at any task to which they may be assigned without reckoning hours and without considering their wage or salary. In other countries, also, such motives as patriotism, scientific curiosity, love of the work, may replace or very greatly supplement the motive of monetary reward.

Practical experience has convinced the Soviet leaders that in the majority of cases efficient productivity of labor demands the prosaic stimulus of a proper material reward. Several years ago a movement was initiated among factory and office workers to declare themselves udarniki, or literally shock-brigade workers, to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks which were assigned to them.

In the beginning the appeal to the udarniki was on the basis of building up socialist society, carrying out the scheme of making Russia a modern industrial state, etc. Now, while the sentimental and propaganda appeal is by no means neglected, the udarnik is spurred on by much more concrete and material advantages.

He gets a special dinner in the factory dining room, with a precious slice of meat which his less industrious or less proficient fellow-workers must go without. He is entitled to first consideration when it is a question of distributing a limited number of tickets to a theater or of places in a rest home.

The same method applies to students, of whom the brighter are rated as udarniki, given better food and higher scholarships by the state, while the dullards are kept on shorter rations and cut off from state support altogether if they fail to improve.

So, while a very great economic change has been brought about in the Soviet Union in the sense that no man today may employ another for the sake of making profit, the present policy of the Soviet state toward its great army of employees is not to equalize their wages, but to differentiate as sharply as possible between the efficient and the inefficient.

The foreigner who has a vague idea that Communism means sharing everything equally, or paying everyone equal wages, would be more surprised perhaps, at this aspect of Soviet life than at any other.

If the piecework method of paying wages is practiced as zealously under the Soviet system as under capitalism, there are some very real

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© Press Cliche — This Shock Worker Wins Prize — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## *New Trick Houses Hum and Zip With Cunning Machines*

### *Buttons Open and Close Doors and Windows Shut When It Rains*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 2—Whether one wants a house so luxuriously equipped that the windows close automatically when it rains or whose awnings raise by themselves when the sun goes down, or a simple steel-walled cottage for a subsistence homestead, the model homes exhibit at a Century of Progress Exposition is replete with new ideas in home design.

Tomorrow's trend in home planning, introducing new materials, new methods, new plans, has made the homes exhibit a paradise for the home planner, be he plain man or plutocrat, city man or country man. The newest note in design is the subsistence homestead home, where a cost limit of a few thousand dollars cuts out all frills and fancies.

But everyone will want to see the latest tricks, regardless of the size of his pocketbook, because it costs nothing to look. Most tricky of all is the new Frigidaire house, whose chief attraction is complete air-conditioning and cooling, but whose novel bedroom, with a bedside panel of electric push buttons, is the "tired business man's dream" of comfort come true.

With one button the bed adjusts its mattress level to whatever position is desired; with another, the windows may be opened or closed;

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## Unified Police Bill Advances; Liquor and Milk Coöperating; Boston Drops Block Tax Basis

### New England Observer Reports Happily of Father Roosevelt's Visit to Groton; First Red Flag Flies From Visiting Ship in Boston Harbor

"A public emergency exists!"

Thus did Attorney-General Joseph B. Warner characterize the crime situation as he urged on a special Saturday session of the House Ways and Means Committee today the need for intelligent rebuilding of the police unification bill.

Crux of the remodeling, aim of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham as well as the police chiefs, was the need for correct schooling of police. Typical was Representative Horace T. Cahill's summation of present lack of preparation of police manpower. "I have been astonished at the way in which a man could be taken off a milk wagon, rushed into a police uniform and sent out on the street to protect the public against well-equipped bandits!"

The Senate had proposed a central school as putting too much power in one place. The revamping measure offered today to meet this objection was for a so-called "ambulatory" police school system, whereby local districts would set up their own police educational systems around a central school.

¶ ¶ ¶

Meeting the Senate objections also appeared to be meeting the current demands for economy. The central school was estimated to cost $100,000. General Needham estimated today the ambulatory school system would cost but $50,000, due to the needed equipment being already distributed in many places throughout the State.

One other point of apprehension clarified in the revamped measure discussed this morning: general interpretation makes the bill give the Public Safety Commissioneer the right to take command of the local police at his discretion. The clarifying amendment shows that the commissioner cannot interfere with local police units, that that power

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## Million New Yorkers Watch 6000 Troops And Sailors Parade

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Led by Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, the Army and Navy staged a parade in Fifth Avenue today that recalled the spectacular pageantry that made the avenue famous when the "Boys" came back from overseas after the signing of the armistice that ended the World War.

More than 6000 men from the army, the navy and the marine corps marched from Washington Square past the reviewing stand in Madison Square, where Admiral David V. Sellers, commander-in-chief of the fleet; Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mr. Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, and other prominent persons reviewed the marchers and took their salutes. General Nolan fell out at the reviewing stand and joined the reviewers.

The marines—always "first on the scene when there is trouble"—wearing their summer khaki uniforms preceded the naval contingent.

A brigade of five regiments of sailors, in white uniforms with khaki belts and leggings, marched briskly to the lively tunes of "Anchors Aweigh," "Nancy Lee" and other famous songs of the sea, played by bands from the battleships. The naval contingent was commanded by Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, and numbered 286 officers and 5044 enlisted men. Thousands of persons lined the curbs from Washington Square to Fifty-Ninth Street to watch the parade go by.

## 'Bank' of Karanis Yields 26,000 Coins To Exploring Picks of Egyptologists

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Treasure trove of ancient Egypt has been unearthed by the University of Michigan expedition excavating the site of the city of Karanis, it is announced here. It consists of 26,000 bronze coins, from clay jars and rotting cloth bags, stored within a connected series of buried houses.

For nine years the treasure house lay buried beneath the path the scientists trod every day to more distant parts of the diggings.

The first discovery of 300 coins was made in an underground room, described as very deep, with barrel-vaulted ceiling. In another room, piled on the floor beside an earthenware vase, were several hundred more, with another store found against the wall, still wrapped in the decayed remnants of a cloth bag. In this room were also found a lamp, a bowl, a figure of Cupid and a statue of Isis-Aphrodite.

Native workmen next day called the archæologists to inspect a large clay pot. It and two more were filled to the brims with bronze coins. Two were found in a near-by room, a third one hidden in the courtyard oven. Coins continued to be uncovered until the 26,000 total was reached.

The nature of the building, which consisted of four houses joined into a single block, surrounded by streets, and the number of coins found lead investigators to believe that they have discovered an ancient bank. This theory is somewhat strengthened by the finding in another building of a piece of papyrus on which was written a record of local bank dealings, indicating that such an institution existed in Karanis.

However, all the coins were dated previous to the year 295, at which date all local coinage was stopped by edict of the Roman emperor Diocletian. If it was the treasure of some local magnate, he may have been "caught" with this immense stock of currency, rendered illegal by the Romans.

## Graf Leaves Brazil

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, June 2 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin departed at 9 p. m. yesterday for Europe, via the South Atlantic.

## New England Mill Workers Look to NRA

### Strike-Threatened Towns Rest Hopes in Conference in Washington

### Cite Strong Case

### Textile Locals Vote Support to Leaders for 30-Hour Week and $13 Minimum

Strike-threatened New England textile communities gazed a little more grimly toward Washington today. In the capital, Labor leaders returned to a conference with NRA officials.

Back of them was the almost unanimous support of organized textile workers. Scattered mass meetings last night brought the union support issue to a head, while the Washington conference was pulled up sharply in a temporary deadlock.

No new problem is evoked by this textile rumbling. Back of the strike threat loom worker grievances that have smoldered for months. Current developments mark a new determination to force a settlement.

Labor wants a 30-hour week with a minimum wage of $13. The manufacturers say this is "impossible." They cling to the 40-hour maximum while employees insist that what they have today is, in effect, a 30-hour week with a minimum wage of $9.75.

**Point to NRA Action**

In substantiation labor points significantly to last winter when the first edict from Brig.-Gen. High S. Johnson closed plants one week in each month. They point moreover to continued curtailment by the manufacturers without benefit of NRA edict.

Having stated this, labor turns to other causes that are today adding to the bitterness of the situation. The minimum wage of $13 for a 40-hour week was set up to protect the unskilled worker. Today, that wage is paid not only to unskilled but to semiskilled and, in some cases, highly skilled operators. It has become the maximum, as well as the minimum, in many cases.

Labor is protesting, says Mr. William E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, not against a single curtailment, but against what is now shown to be a constantly recurring series of curtailments. These curtailments, says Mr. Batty, are in effect an admission by the manufacturers that the 40-hour work week and 80-hour production week are impossible. This, he said, had been Labors' contention from the beginning of the application of the textile code.

**Support by Fall River**

In Fall River, where at a meeting last night the workers voted unanimous support of the program of the Washington labor leaders, one senses the same feeling of resentment against what was felt was a camouflaged situation.

The 30-hour week is already here, declared Mr. George H. Cottell, local organizer of United Textile Workers. But it is here with a minimum of $9.75 instead of the minimum set up by the code.

In support of the contention that the minimum wage is being applied to skilled labor as well as semi-skilled Mr. Cottell exhibits the pay envelope of a loom-fixer—one of the most highly skilled positions in the textile field—of a southern cotton mill. The envelope contained $15.84, the pay for a 44-hour week.

Mr. Cottel says that this envelope was taken from a suitcase full brought to Washington by a labor leader. In New England, he says, married men are attempting to bring up families on $13 a week, and when this minimum is reduced to $9.75, as it is consistently by everrecurring curtailments, the workers are prodded to the point where most anything is possible.

**Definite Action Sought**

This, Mr. Cottell says, is the issue that is squarely before the industry today. Workers who have been trying to make ends meet on such meager wages are ripe for some sort of action. There must be a decision. And on that decision rests the fate of the New Deal as far as the workers are concerned, he declared.

Over the mill towns themselves hangs an ominous silence. For as a whole the business of these towns is beginning to creep out of the doldrums for the first time in years. A strike now would ruin most of the cities whose one big industry is textiles. This is the bulk of opinion in legislative halls and along the rows of stores on the main streets.

So it is that the textile workers today watch Washington. And the keynotes of their attitude is grimness. This is a strike that no one wants. Yet the issue at stake, say the workers, cannot be avoided.

## Wage Strike Involves St. Louis Gas Stations

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2 (AP)—About 1000 attendants from 550 filling stations in St. Louis, St. Louis County and St. Charles were on strike today.

The strike was voted at a union meeting shortly after midnight. Attendants had demanded a wage scale of $130 a month for employees in company service a year, and $150 for managers. This represents an increase of about 5 per cent over the old scale, union officials said. Stations of eight major oil companies were affected by the strike vote. About 500 independent stations in the area were not to be affected by the strike.

# Congress Closes Tense Week With Prospects of Adjustment Of Labor and Relief Problems

## President's Message on War Debts Clears Atmosphere at Home at Least—Foreign Service Staff to Receive Offset for Dollar's Drop

*The Washington Day*
with
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 2—Still indefinite but encouraging prospects of settlements of threatened strikes on two major industrial fronts measurably relieved the tension in the national capital's atmosphere today.

Simultaneously clarification of the congressional situation lightened another major Administration worry. The war debt message has left opinion cheerful at home and gloomy abroad, which fits at least with political motives of the Administration; American diplomats were to receive checks soon, relieving the intolerable pressure under which they have been living; the offer of Congress to pass legislation appropriating special funds for drought relief is declared unnecessary by Administrator Hopkins.

Thus Washington saw one of the most tense and disturbing weeks of the year come to an end with rays of hope breaking through on several salients. Yet the Administration was still surrounded by a serious array of problems. President Roosevelt's confident absence on private family affairs at Groton did as much to reassure his hard-pressed executives as anything tangible.

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**Drought Money:** Even more drastic action to take care of farmers whose crops are drying up in the continuing unprecedented spring drought was urged upon Congress when Representative Terry M. Carpenter (D.) of Nebraska introduced two resolutions, one authorizing the expenditure of $100,000,000 for the purchase of feed and seed and the other calling for a one-year moratorium on all farm indebtedness held by the Government and forbidding any foreclosures.

Relief officials believe congressional action is not necessary to meet the emergency. Says Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, emergency relief administrator, "We have the money, the power and the inclination to do the job."

Surprise is expressed by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell at a statement attributed to Mr. W. C. Coffey, drought relief director for several states, saying that continuation of the drought for two weeks would mean a national food shortage. Dr. Tugwell and other officials still emphasize that grain surpluses are sufficient to prevent scarcity of food even if growing crops are destroyed.

Slight showers falling in parts of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Southeastern Iowa and Illinois failed to break the drought.

Other scattered showers are promised, but no substantial relief by rain is promised.

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**Relief From Diplomatic Drought:** At last American public servants abroad are about to receive the relief they have so desperately required as a result of the depreciated dollar. Campaigns to call national attention to their plight—like the "diplomacy in rags" series of The Science Monitor—are now having tangible results in the next batch of pay checks which reach not only diplomats and consular officials, but army and navy officers as well.

Some $4,000,000 is included in the first installment of relief. Checks for amounts required to make up exchange differences since last July may now be drawn. A total of $7,438,000 will rectify the situation from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934, and it will all be expended.

The beneficiaries, who have been living from hand to mouth in most foreign countries but more particularly in those still on the gold standard, include 7827 naval officers and men; 3360 State Department officers; and 862 army officers and men.

The list also includes representatives of Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury, Labor, and Justice Departments, the Public Health Service, Tariff Commission, Battle Monuments Commission, Library of Congress and the National Aeronautical Commission.

The average drop in compensation—on top of already severe pay cuts and compulsory payless leave—amounted to 40 per cent on these public servants. This distressing situation went went unnoticed until public campaigns stirred Congress on the subject and reënforced efforts of Government departments to rescue their foreign men and women. That the situation went so long without rectification illustrates the wheels within wheels which are bureaucracy.

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**Spending Less:** May's expenditures of the Federal Government fell to their lowest level since November. Nevertheless, the current fiscal year—now in its twelfth month—will certainly bring outlay to a new peace-time high.

The Government disbursed in May $549,355,514 against January's peak of $980,579,088. The last low was $499,420,211 in November. These expenditures brought the year's total spending for the first 11 months to $6,371,782,726. This compares with a total of $6,403,343,841 in 1920, which was the previous peace-time record, now certain to be eclipsed.

Income is a different story. For the first 11 months it amounted to $2,724,547,270 which left a deficit of $3,647,230,455. This is far less than the deficit President Roosevelt predicted in January but he insists that if given time he can spend the money, retroactively. Special drought relief spending will, of course, increase the June total, but not by monumental figures.

The public debt in May was carried by new borrowings to $26,155,017,448.

**Trunk Time:** A sure sign that Congress is getting in the mood to adjourn is found in the new trunks now being distributed to members of the House of Representatives. The halls of the House Office Building take on somewhat the aspect of a girls' school when packing-up time begins just before summer vacation.

The only difference is that each member of Congress gets a new trunk each time. The trunks are really called "packing boxes" and are used for books and documents that members must have back home with them in the summer.

Congress appropriated $3500 to buy the trunks. Members formerly received oak boxes, but these became too expensive. The present trunks are of fiber and cost $5.48 apiece. The trunk-gift custom goes way back to 1857 when members were first provided with "boxes for books."

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**Prosperity in Pennies:** The Treasury's barometer of business was pointing hard over to increased activity and a wave of spending during the coming summer months. This is the interpretation placed by officials on a sudden and abnormal demand for pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters. It is a phenomenon, they say, which has always preceded periods of business activity, which in turn precedes new manufacturing. The demand for small coins is said to be the largest in a decade.

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# Boston Snapshots

**Neighborly**—In the parking place beside an "eat-and-run" stand on the Worcester Turnpike a number of cars were standing. A matronly lady had evidently forgotten just where her own vehicle was parked.

She walked slowly down the line in search of it. All at once she paused and turned back. Was this her car? No, but there was a stone wedged in the tread of one of the front tires. Neat housewife that she was, she bent over and pried it out with as much care as if she had been removing a stone from the foot of a distressed horse. Then she continued her search.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Henry Orne Rider's Paintings**—This is the final day of an exhibition in the Jordan Marsh store windows of seven paintings by this 76-year old Auburndale artist. Mr. Rider comes from a seafaring family and his work shows his love of the sea and the ships that sail upon it. These pictures show the ships sailed by Lief Ericson, Christopher Columbus, Sieur Samuel de Champlain as well as the Mayflower, the Saint Francis—last of the clipper ships—and two other marine scenes.

♪ ♪ ♪

**News by Bus and Dog**—A large bus rolled along a suburban highway in front of us. The driver sat in solitary splendor. But suddenly the two stop lights flashed on as the conveyance drew to one side of the road and the door swung open. With the exception of a barking dog no living thing was in sight in the neighborhood. "Who can be getting off?" we wondered. Then through the door spun a folded newspaper—landing neatly in the gaping jaws of the dog and effectually stopping his barking. The bus went on its way and the dog—with his tail registering pride in the performance of duty—padded up the path to his porch.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Not "Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle"**—Two men stood in front of the bulletin board of a Boston newspaper. One was short, the other tall. The former smiled and bowed. Obviously puzzled, the latter bowed stiffly in return. Walking away, he tried to place his unknown acquaintance. "His face is familiar," he said to himself. "I must know him.

Hours later the tall man, Mr. J. Weston Allen, of Newton Highlands, who as Attorney-General of Massachusetts more than 10 years ago exposed the operations of Charles Ponzi and prosecuted him for larceny, suddenly realized that this was the man who had smiled and bowed to him.

# Unified Police Bill Advances; Liquor and Milk Coöperating

(Continued from Page 1)

only belongs to the governor, that local police heads are required only to give their assistance to the commissioner in emergencies.

## The President
### Father Roosevelt

Yesterday an American father watched his 6-foot- 4-inch son graduate from the school he had attended 34 years before. He sat with a group of proud parents. Nothing marked him from the others. He was Old Grad Roosevelt among many other old Groton grads.

But this free and easy state could not exist long for the man who happened to be the country's President as well as a fond father. Tonight as an outstanding graduate and parent he will give an address at the school. But because he is so friendly and informal he will keep the meeting a school affair, not make it the formal visit of a great statesman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Back in the Worcester railroad yards, the smoke of chugging engines disturbs the air night and day. Freights rattle by. Bells clang. As far away as possible from this noise stands a train. Dingy yard-lights pick up the dark figures of men posted at regular intervals. Thus does the President take up his two days' residence in Worcester that he may have seen son John get his diploma. It is a strange "White House" in an even stranger setting.

After tonight's speech the President's special will pull out and head for Hyde Park for a day's visit at the Roosevelt home.

Monday will find Father Roosevelt once more in Washington, once more the President of the United States.

## Liquor
### Strange Bedfellow

Many a Connecticut resident read with surprise this week that liquor interests had joined with the milk industry for the fall legislative contest.

As far apart as liquor and milk may be, this legislative year found them on common ground in that control acts they did not like had been passed for each. Thinking a common front would add strength they combined under the name of the Legislative Protective League.

The milk industry represents but one-quarter of the league. The other three-quarters is made up of three liquor groups, hotel, restaurant and tavern keepers. They all want greater freedom in selling.

The milk group is the Milk Producer-Dealers Association, representing men who peddle their own milk, independent dealers and producers who supply the small independent dealers. They do not seek more privileges. They merely ask to be "let alone."

Just how far the league will get is not indicated in its vague platform. It will work for the nomination and election of candidates "who by their actions, utterances and business experience have proven themselves fitted to hold public office."

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### Costly Shrug

Many a landlord has shrugged his shoulder when told a prospective tenant was going to go into the liquor business illegally. As long as he got his rent, he did not care.

Today one Springfield, Mass., landlord who shrugged his shoulders some three years ago finds himself not merely a property owner but a participator in bootlegging, states the Associated Press. The owner sought to collect back rent. Evidence showed the place had been operated as a barricaded speakeasy for three years.

Judge James E. Davis held that the "plaintiff became a participator," in an illegal business, thus no rent could be collected through legal processess.

## Shipping
### Harbor Excitement

A small freighter steamed slowly into Boston harbor this morning. From its mast a flag drooped listlessly. Boston harbor folk looked and started. The color ws red. A breeze picked it up for a moment. As it floated out a design strange to the harbor came into sight. It was a hammer and sickle.

A slight wave of excitement rippled through the usual waterfront populace. The first Russian ship since the war was in port, the Dimitrov, formerly the Dutch ship Haarlem. She brought 4000 bales of flax and 200 bags of starch.

Recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States had opened up the port to Russian shipping, but the delays in setting up governmental offices found the Dimitrov facing a technical barrier of no admittance. No consulate had been established in Leningrad at the time the ship had sailed so no papers permitting its landing in the United States were carried.

Washington was expected to lift this legal barrier before afternoon. In the meantime tangible evidence of Russian recognition lay at anchor in Boston harbor.

## Forests
### Hopeful Skies

For four days weary, begrimed men had been staving off fires sweeping through dry Maine forests. This morning they looked out with new hope. Overcast skies gave promise of rain. Actual showers fell in the southern part of the State.

Hot and dry weather had made the woods tindery. Then a camper or smoker became careless.

Yesterday was the fourth day. Carelessness had cost the loss of 35,000 acres of woodland and 26 summer cottages and homes.

## City Affairs
### Quiet Dropping

Assessment of taxes on a city block basis instead of individual property was advocated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange and other groups as a solution to Boston tax problems in 1928.

With much fanfare the system was started. First step was a comprehensive aerial survey. Gradually the system was applied. Up until yesterday the Boston City Council thought that it was still in use. Then Principal Assessor David B. Shaw disillusioned them. As quietly as possible the block system had been dropped.

Complained Mr. Shaw, (a) the city had spent $167,000 on the system in six years, yet it was only 60 per cent completed, (b) even if finished it would only be a fad, (c) it was a good thing the $1,000,000 originally planned for it had not been spent, and (d) that he had a nice aerial map of the city collecting dust in his office if anyone wanted it.

## Relief
### New Hampshire Plight

New Hampshire's centralized relief system today faced the sad fact that its operating cost had been $200,000 a month for this year, and that only $132,354 remained in its fund for the rest of the year, states the Associated Press.

The system was adopted in 1933 to take the place of the old county supervision system. It has been highly praised and vehemently attacked. But even its attackers were holding fire today, remembering the recent plea by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, that the centralized system be retained.

Federal funds would be most welcome to help out the work this year. Inference drawn from the Hopkins request was that elimination of the centralized system would also eliminate any chance of real federal help.

# Chaco Arbitral Plan, Accepted by League, Pleases Washington

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 2—Diplomatic opinion here appears to be relieved and pleased at the League Council's decision favoring Bolivia's method of conciliating the Chaco dispute.

For general opinion, including the State Department, had recognized that the presidential arms embargo would work unfairly against Bolivia. Hence this opportunity to balance the scales in the other direction is welcomed.

The distinction between mediation and arbitration makes little difference to the State Department. The former method has been tried off and on ever since the Chaco dispute started, without success.

Arbitration is not regarded as ideal, however. It involves long-drawn-out hearings, and could only be justified if an armistice in the Chaco is made obligatory during the proceedings. If this should be the case, the arbitral method is preferred as getting nearer to fundamentals in the thorny territorial dispute. So long as both parties agree to accept arbitral award its chances of achieving lasting peace and justice are regarded as much greater.

Washington was seriously embarrassed at the apparent prejudice against Boliva which the arms embargo tends to produce, but it could discover no alternative. The same objections could be raised against almost any arms embargo, in that one side is inevitably more dependent upon foreign supplies. This basic criticism of the newest peace method must constantly be taken into account. So it is that the State Department is glad to applaud Bolivia's method, since the League Council takes that decision.

## Data to Help Cities

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 2—Following the establishment of the first municipal reference library in Chicago in 1900, 16 other cities have followed suit, providing libraries for furnishing information to both taxpayers and public officials on questions ranging all the way from tax rates of past years to how a neighboring town runs its waterworks, according to a report made by the Public Administration Clearing House here today.

# Monitor Cartoonist To Give Interview

MR. PAUL R. CARMACK, cartoonist of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next of the Monitor interview series, Saturday, June 2, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ of Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, June 9, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

# Germany Starts Trial Of 111 as Communists

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, June 1—One of Germany's largest Communist trials opened at Breslau yesterday when 111 Silesian Communists, charged with treason, are being accused of plotting against the state or activities against the law regarding use of explosives.

These actions, which occurred between October 1932 and May 1933, hence in some instances before the National Socialists came into power, are stated to have been carried out on orders from Communist headquarters at Berlin. The trial will be held partly in secret.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

### Governor Vetoes Nine

In the spring a legislator's fancy is supposed to turn to prorogation. But during the last week, with 166 bills in committees and 50 on the calendars of both Houses, vacation talk failed to freshen the stuffy halls of the State House.

Time was taken out today by the Legislators to review the astonishing amount of coöperation extended by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Of the 269 matters passed to him by the legislature for approval, the governor has vetoed only nine.

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But the legislative records show no reciprocation by the legislature. One after another all but two of his Excellency's pleas have been turned down. Meanwhile, his major recommendation for police coördination continues to be juggled by legislators evidently intent on altering the bill from a powerful challenge to organized crime into a hazy warning.

Proponents of this distorted measure hope to reconstruct it in the House next week. Its storm-tossed course caused one Roger W. Cutler, Citizens' Public Safety Committee chairman, today, to wonder which was worse, "politics or crime."

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### Action Awaited

Although speeding up legislation last week to the tune of several double sessions, many major issues still remain in the legislative grist. Besides the police bill, others awaiting final action would set up of a state milk control board, launch unemployment reserves under the department of labor and industries, divert $10,000,000 from highway funds to general state expenses, construct a national guard station on the Cape and permit parimutuel betting on horse and dog racing.

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Last week was leaped on by legislators as a chance to clean up some of the knee-deep collection of minor matters: Fire apparatus and other emergency vehicles would be forced to a full stop before proceeding through red traffic lights by a bill passed through the House yesterday. A bill to reduce hours of state and county penal employees from 60 to 48 got to a third reading in the House. A measure to prohibit the opening of ballot boxes before closing time was killed by the House. Its sponsor had threatened that should it pass "many new faces would appear in the Legislature next year."

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### They Shall Not Pass

Legislation designed to restrict utilities continued in wild route before a hostile legislature, this week. "Ought not to pass" was reported in the House by the Ways and Means Committee against proposals to launch a special investigation of gas and electric rates and have members of the utility commission elected by the people rather than appointed by the governor.

Scanning the records of the Power and Light Committee for the year, "leave to withdraw" reports are found on 58 utility measures. This committee did not deem one utility bill worthy of a favorable report.

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Cape Codders today flashed unfriendly gleams at members of the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs. Heads were shaken. Even what appeared to be fists were shaken. Yesterday the committee reported favorably on the bill providing for establishment of a new National Guard training camp site covering parts of Bourne, Sandwich, and Falmouth, on the Cape. In spite of organized opposition to the measure only one of the committee's 15 members disagreed with the report, and he was from Gloucester. The House Ways and Means Committee will hear the public on the plan Monday morning.

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### Democratic Republicans

The staid old Republican Party in Massachusetts has gone democratic.

For the first "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" the plain rank and file Republican will have an opportunity to fashion the party platform.

Two public meetings of nominees for the committee on resolutions are to be held, according to George G. Tarbell, state chairman. The first is to convene next Wednesday in the lounge of the Hotel Bellevue from 2 to 5 p. m. The second meeting will be in the Crystal room of the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, on Friday, June 8, at 2:30 p. m.

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And it's just here that the new democratic purpose of Massachusetts Republicans enters in. These two committee meetings, which are to be held for the first time in widely different sections of the State, are to give the "plain peepul" of the G. O. P. an opportunity to present and press for adoption by the resolution committee planks dealing with important questions of the day—different from the hackneyed and fulsome phrases of the dyed-in-the-wool politicians.

These planks for the platform, or resolutions, right from the privates in the Republican Party will be discussed at these preliminary committee meetings and when the pre-primary convention elects from these preconvention committees the membership of the final convention committee on resolutions all the platform proposals received will be turned over to this organization for consderation and draft into form.

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### "Curley!" "Curley!"

There's no doubt that as the name of Joseph B. Ely is somewhat receding from consideration for the Democratic state ticket by the coming pre-primary convention, the familiar name of James M. Curley is becoming more and more spoken among Democrats. His friends are daily growing markedly sanguine and since his most recent announcement that he's going to "run" they are even claiming nomination on the third ballot for the former Boston Mayor at the Democratic pre-primary convention in Worcester, June 14.

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Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, reserves his right to change his mind, and now he's a full-fledged candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator against David Inevitable Walsh. Some six months ago the major thought David "Uber Alles." With Gardner W. Pearson of Lowell and Robert M. Washburn of Boston in the lists there'll be some dust flying in Worcester.

# Heroes of Young America Hold Their Following Even on Radio

How childhood heroes have changed! The contrast is very well shown in the "Frank Merriwell" sketches on the NBC-WEAF chain Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:30 p. m., and the "Dick Tracy" sketches at 7:15 p. m., daily over Station WBZ, which are being groomed for the network.

"Frank Merriwell" represents a more sentimental age when college attendance was more of an event than it is nowadays, and when youth's ambition was to excel in sports and be popular at school. "Dick Tracy" represents a more realistic age in his chase after modern criminals equipped with fast cars, machine-guns and airplanes. Both are constructively on the right side of the fence, the former not without a certain smugness that is apparently unavoidable and the latter in its playing down of the supposed "heroic" side of criminality as it is pictured in many of our newspapers.

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On the whole the character of Dick Tracy seems to be the better drawn. His voice has the incisive character that one associates with the master detective of the comic strips. "Junior Tracy," his assistant, is the embodiment of American youth that wants to be a "detective," in being allowed to accompany Dick Tracy on his thrilling adventures.

Comic strips do not seem to transfer themselves very well to the radio. That the characters in them only speak through print is a real element in their favor since it allows each one of us to form his own impression. The moment the radio or the screen attempts to "type" any one of these familiar comic strip characters the result is either eminently pleasing or eminently anathema to a host of people who have their own ideas as to how their daily heroes look and sound.

For example, consider "Little Orphan Annie" over the NBC-WJZ chain daily at 5:45 p. m. Annie of the newspapers has swift changes in fortune, and has an admirable command of the language of the street when occasion demands. Yet the Annie of the radio has pursued a temperate course and her language is distinctly that of suburban New Jersey. The radio Annie fails to live up to the Annie that we have created from the newspapers any more than did the very Hollywood version of "Harold Teen" fit in with the Harold of the newspaper cartoons.

"Amos 'n' Andy" probably is the only example of the genuine radio cartoon that is tuned-to automatically, just as many newspaper readers turn automatically to their favorite cartoons.

# Millen-Faber Trial

## *End Is Near*

Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber probably will know next week whether they are to pay the supreme penalty for the murder of a policeman during the robbery of the Needham Trust Company.

As court adjourned in Dedham yesterday cross-examination of Faber himself, the last defense witness, was nearing a close. Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, prosecutor, expects to finish his questioning Monday. Then State and defense will present their closing arguments and Judge Nelson P. Brown will give the case to the jury.

Defense of all three boys has been based on claims of insanity, with psychiatrists offering evidence, sometimes refuted by the State, purporting to prove mental abnormalities making them not responsible for the crime.

## Capone Loses Appeal

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 2 (AP)—Al Capone lost his appeal May 29 for release from the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. The United States District Court of Appeals here denied his plea for release from the penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus where he is serving a 10-year sentence for evasion of the income tax laws.

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# Ebb and Flow of Chilean Crowd Every Hour in Day Likened To Shifting Sands of the Sea

### *Piquancy Lent to Santiago's Daily Round of Doings by Arranging Meetings and Having Trains Run at 3 O'Clock 'More or Less'*

**By Marjorie Shuler**

Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Who Recently Made a 20,000-Mile Airplane Tour of South America

Every South American country might aptly be termed "mas o menos land," or the more or less country, although it does seem as though the term is applied more frequently in Chile than anywhere else. An appointment is at 3 o'clock "mas o menos." A train leaves at noon "mas o menos." A distance is two miles "mas o menos." All of which adds a trace of piquancy to daily doings.

In its own words Chile is like Spain—"mas o menos." Coming from the greater simplicities of Peru, the magnificence of the Vina del Mar casino is like Biarritz "mas o menos," and Valparaiso is something after San Sebastian although more citified of course, while Santiago itself is a new Madrid "mas o menos." It has wide, beautifully paved streets and fine stone buildings, the result of Chilean bonds sold in the United States to clerks and teachers and librarians and now paying no interest.

In these it is like Madrid and it also "takes after" its namesake in the character of its amusements, the gayety at the lavish Union Club in town, the magnificent race course where on New Year's Eve a midnight race is run, the Prince of Wales Club and the Tobolava Country Club to which many Americans belong. It has its films from Hollywood, the daily 6:30 o'clock and the later 10 o'clock shows.

**Steady Tide of Movement**

Everybody in Chile seems to be going somewhere every hour in the day. And this, too, will strike the traveler who comes from Peru with something of surprise. For the crowds seem to ebb and flow continually with such constant movement that they are like the sands of the sea washed up and down.

In the crowds will be business men and Chilean women who pride themselves on their grooming, sidewalk sellers with huge baskets of fruit, or dolls, or lottery tickets, and many beggars usually accompanied by several very dirty, very ragged, very uncombed children.

Around the hotels which fill and empty with clockwork regularity during the day the crowds will be more elegant, or at the doors of the elaborate motion picture houses where they wait to fill the blue plush seats, or around the flower market on the Avenida de las Delicias, the Avenue of Delights.

Fifth Avenue on Easter Sunday has its counterpart every Sunday in the year on the wide, parked Avenida de las Delicias. Up and down the street go vast crowds, admiring each other's clothes, stopping in the shops for an American ice cream soda, buying a bouquet of daisies dyed incredible green or orange, dislodging the swarm of black flies to purchase sweetmeats from the trays of dulce sellers, or picking out a "juguette" for a child, a funny painted animal, or a doll.

**Taxis Add to Street Noises**

There is a babble of sound from the crowd all the time, punctuated by the cries of the sellers, and broken at the hours of newspaper editions by the shrill cries of innumerable newsboys. The taxis give raucous toots as in Paris and there is always the thud of trams doing a rushing business at 20 centavos first class, or 10 centavos second class.

Even the children share in this general movement. Out at the Plaza Italia the little merry-go-round begins to attract customers at 5 o'clock and soon they are standing 15 or 20 deep to pay their peso fares. A peso is equal at the present street rates of exchange to something like four American pennies.

The difference between the "official" exchange and the amounts paid in many small money houses along the street keeps the traveler guessing at the exact cost of things, but a Chilean resident points out that gasoline which costs the high amount of 28 cents a gallon at "street" exchange to the American actually represents about 84 cents in "earned" pesos.

**Bootlegging in Gasoline**

There is a rushing business in "bootleg" gasoline as in "bootleg" exchange, but even then the visitor may encounter a shortage as did one man recently on his way to the train when the car suddenly stopped and the driver turned around to say sweetly, "Señor, I get only one liter of gasoline a day so what can I do but drive until it gives out?"

Everywhere are the "carabinieres," the special institution of former President Carlos Ibañez, olive trousers, white drill jackets, belts with night sticks. On traffic duty they turn sidewise to indicate that cars may pass in that direction.

As for "see-sighting," as one kind Chilean put it, few visitors will leave Santiago without going up Santa Lucia in the center of the town, the hill where Pedro de Valdivia made his first camp and founded the city. The heap of rocks has been landscaped by a succession of architects so that any sense of pattern or rhythm has been completely obliterated, but there are always the beautiful views of the city and so long as the flowers are fragrant and glowing what particular matter the planting?

On a warm day its leafy stretches, its paved walks, its fountains are particularly inviting. And in quiet nooks there are practically certain to be found groups of students pacing up and down as they memorize from their textbooks, or crowded in groups as they listen to one another recite.

**"Like on Your Mayflower"**

Standing before the monument which commemorates Valdivia and the "first citizens" of Santiago, the Chilean says with a wave of his hand, "a bunch of people who came here like on your Mayflower."

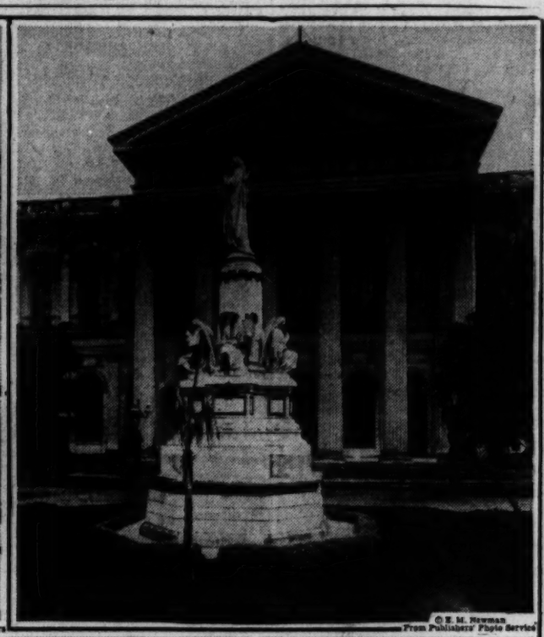
San Cristobal is another vantage point from which to see the town, and then there is the cemetery, 40 blocks in the center of the town, which is one of the chief points of interest pointed out to visitors.

Santiago is one of the few South American cities to have a good basket section in its central market, and there the walls are hung also with chains of tiny objects, made of colored horsehair—sombreros, pots, pans, pitchers, every kind of utensil from a humble home—duplicated in rose and green and orange and purple for ladies to wear around their necks with white dresses at tennis or golf.

There are plenty of places to see in Santiago, but it will be the people themselves, constantly on view, which most engage the attention of the foreigner.

## Boulevards and White Stone Buildings of Chilean Capital Impress Visitors

James C. Sanders



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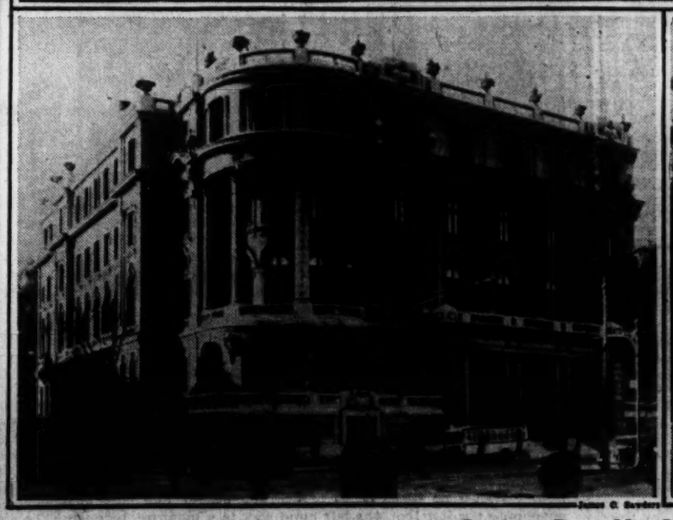

James C. Sanders

Publishers' Photo Service

**Santiago Resembles Madrid in Appearance and Type of Its Amusements**

Upper Left—Avenida de las Delicias, or the Avenue of Delights, the Counterpart of New York's Fifth Avenue. Upper Right—The Chamber of Deputies' Entrance to the Capitol. Lower Left—The Union Club, a Place of Gayety and Lavish Entertainment. Lower Right—Another View of the Capitol, Landscaped With Tropical Trees and Shrubs.

## Fort Ticonderoga Gets Pistols Used in Battle

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y., June 2—A new exhibit, recalling one of the early victories of the Provincial troops in the American Revolution, is on display at the Fort Ticonderoga Museum this season.

A pair of long flintlock pistols, beautifully mounted in brass, which were among the firearms into whose muzzles Ethan Allen's men looked on the morning of May 10, 1775, when they captured the fort, have been presented to the museum as one of its permanent exhibits.

Seth Wheeler, one of the Green Mountain boys who marched with Ethan Allen, captured the pistols on that memorable morning. They belonged to Capt. William Delaplace, who commanded a detachment of the 26th British Regiment of foot. Engraved on the brass butt plates is the inscription, "W. D.-H. M. 26th Regt." After remaining in the Wheeler family for 159 years, the pistols have now been presented to the Fort.

## Secession Report Received in Perth

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PERTH, W. Aus.—Rehabilitation of staple industries and the promotion of manufacturing are advantages envisaged through the proposed secession of western Australia from the Australian Federal Commonwealth, according to the report of a special committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The report will be presented to a special session of Parliament.

Secession, it is further contended, will result in a great improvement of West Australian finances, and remove political and economical disabilities which the committee believes are the result of the State's present status in the Commonwealth.

"The federal system of government as inaugurated in Australia was an experiment without precedent," the report declares, and "an unfortunate departure from the British system of government."

## Sell Coal Heat Units, Not Mere Tonnage, Report Tells Industry

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—A standard of coal classification which would make it possible for householders and large industrial consumers to put in their winter's coal supply on the basis of the amount of heat they want to buy has been approved by the sectional committee of the American Standards Association.

Although the report has not yet been approved by the association or formally accepted by the American Society for Testing Materials, it was said that favorable action was anticipated by both organizations. The classifications were recommended by a group of representative coal mine operators who have been working on the subject since 1926 under the auspices of the American Standards Association. The technical work was directed by the American Society for Testing Materials.

The committee subdivided the four general types of coal into 13 groups and established requirements for the minimum amount of heat per ton, maximum amount of impurities per ton and various other standards for each group.

The proposed specifications are intended to be working tools, "not only to determine what coal actually is, but also to assist anyone to decide upon the particular usefulness of any type of coal," the report says.

"Although tonnage of coal produced in the United States is greater than the output of any other commodity or natural group of commodities," it continues, "heretofore the producer has had little conception of the characteristics of the coal he was mining and selling, just as the consumer has known little about the fuel he was buying."

The new specifications are being sent to the National Recovery Administration Coal Code Authorities in every section of the United States for use as the basis for their work in classifying the output of mines.

Mr. A. C. Fieldner, of the United States Bureau of Mines, was chairman of the committee; Mr. H. J. Rose, of Mellon Institute, vice-chairman, and Mr. C. B. Huntress, of the National Coal Association, secretary.

## *Art Brought to Public By Ohio Open-Air Show*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2—In the bottom of the business canyon here, 75 local artists staged a two-day open-air art market and show, ending yesterday.

Their exhibit space was Fountain Square, a large parkway area in the center of the busiest street which had served as a public market from 1827 to 1870 and as the park site for the Tyler-Davidson Fountain since then.

Sponsored by the Junior League, this show aimed to bring the art work of the city before the public in a way that could not be overlooked. Many of the artists sketched visitors while others sold their wares.

Several PWA artists were among the exhibitors, while the list of those who took part included some whose work is known nationally.

## Evangeline Country Fêtes Apple Blossoms

KENTVILLE, N. S., June 2 (AP)—Capital of a 40,000-acre kingdom of white, cream and shell-pink blossoms, Kentville yesterday welcomed thousands of visitors arriving for the annual apple blossom festival.

Last night an informal reception was held for the queen-elect, Miss Helen Blair, by those who will be her loyal subjects for the next four days in the land of Evangeline, now Canada's greatest orchard country.

## Montreal to Open Canada's Gold Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—Plans are practically complete here for a $1,000,000 Gold Show, demonstrating Canada's mineral wealth. It will appear in Montreal before being taken on a tour. The scenery is practically completed and has been executed by 20 Montreal artists under the direction of Mr. Gordon Hammond. An orchestra of 25 women performers, all specialists in their class, and drawn from various parts of the British Empire, will accompany the show on its journey from Montreal to Toronto, New York, and London.

Fifty attendants will be necessary for the erection of the show throughout its tour, while three 60-foot baggage cars will be needed to transport it. A space 185 feet by 125 feet will be required to house the exhibition and the accompanying displays by prominent contributing industries, mines, and museums.

Among the features of the Gold Show will be government exhibits—minerals and other aspects of gold mining will be loaned by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. A five-ton stamp mill will crush ore and extract gold. A wide variety of pictures, charts, and quotations relating to gold and the part it plays in civilization are also included.

## Irish Senate Votes To Keep on Existing

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, June 2 (AP)—The Senate yesterday defeated by a vote of 33 to 15 the Government's bill to abolish the Senate.

While Senate rules stipulate that the bill must now be held up for 18 months, President De Valera plans to eliminate the second chamber within a year.

## Australian Museum Gets Collection Of Autographed Flags

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Australian War Memorial Museum has received from Mr. Edward Solomon a collection of autographed flags, presented by him to the Commonwealth Government.

During the war years, 1914-18, the urge to raise funds to provide comforts for Australian soldiers abroad, found expression in many ways. One of the most profitable was the sale of flags bearing signatures of notable statesmen, soldiers, and sailors.

In the collection is the historic Kitchener flag, which realized £30,000 for the benefit of incapacitated sailors and soldiers. A Melbourne resident conceived the idea of having an Australian flag autographed by famous men of the day, and during a visit to England and America in 1916 he was able by personal interviews and letters of introduction to obtain most of the signatures. Before his quest was finished the flag traveled nearly 200,000 miles and went twice round the world.

It was autographed by the King and Queen, Marshal Joffre, Sir Douglas Haig, General Sir William Birdwood, Sir William Robertson, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Lord Stamfordham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and Mr. Piermont Morgan. Mr. Solomon bought the flag in 1918.

## Smuts Institutes Prison Reforms In South Africa

### Segregation of Prisoners According to Crimes Is First Move

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Prison reform is being introduced by the South African Government in response to repeated allegations that the old system has been responsible for fostering native crime.

Natives guilty of minor offenses of omission rather than commission have often hitherto been fined sums out of all proportion to their earnings and, unable to pay, have been committed to jail. Here they have come into contact with recidivists, have been contaminated and on their discharge have themselves embarked on careers of crime and become a scourge to the country.

In future prisoners are to be divided into three classes:

1. Native pass law and tax defaulters, who will be sent to road camps.
2. First offenders, who will serve their sentences in the ordinary jails.
3. The hardened offenders who will be kept in prisons where they will be unable to contaminate the other classes.

"The great bulk of our prisoners today are not criminals in the ordinary sense," Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Minister of Justice, said in dealing with the question in Parliament, "but are simply statutory offenders. I have long felt there is something wrong with our system. There is no doubt that we have passed laws which have filled our jails."

As a means of dealing with juvenile delinquents and probation work, General Smuts said that he was working on a scheme by which the work of numerous philanthropic agencies in the large centers would be pooled in one organization, which would receive Government assistance.

He felt sure that, when the new system was in working order, it would ease the position of the Law Department very much, and produce a great social advance.

General Smuts also announced his intention to reform the prison boards system by enlisting the services of men who had the experience that would be helpful and by associating women with the work.


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# Braves Defeat Brooklyn Club In Sixteenth, 8-7

## Singles by Hal Lee and Marty McManus Give Tribe Winning Run

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 25 | 14 | .641 |
| New York | 26 | 16 | .619 |
| Chicago | 26 | 16 | .619 |
| Boston | 21 | 16 | .568 |
| Pittsburgh | 21 | 16 | .568 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 23 | .410 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 25 | .306 |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 28 | .222 |

**Results June 1**

Boston 8, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.

Sixteen innings were required yesterday afternoon at Braves Field to decide the baseball game played there between the Boston Braves and Brooklyn Dodgers, with the Tribe finally finishing on top of an 8-to-7 score. It was the longest National League contest this season and marked Boston's sixth straight triumph. The Braves remained in a tie with the Pirates for fourth place in the standing.

The Dodgers apparently established a safe lead in the first inning when they scored five runs, mostly because of Buck Jordan's error. The Braves came back, however, and took the lead with a big eighth inning, and the Brooklyn boys had to rally again in the ninth to stay in the ball game. Huck Betts and Art Herring, both right-handers, battled through the extra innings about even until the Braves went to bat in the last half of the sixteenth. Hal Lee singled to right to start things off and went to second when Taylor took Berger's fly in deep left field foul territory. Marty McManus's single, his only hit of the day, drove in Lee with the winning run.

The Pittsburgh Pirates snapped their losing streak at five games yesterday by defeating the league-leading St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 3. Bill Hallahan limited the Buccs to four hits during the first eight innings, but he went to pieces in the ninth and yielded three runs. Floyd Vaughan opened the rally with a single and moved to third when Gus Suhr doubled. Harry Lavagetto, the sensational rookie second baseman from the Pacific coast, produced a timely single and two runs scored. Lloyd Waner's hit a few moments later drove in Lavagetto with the winning run. Waite Hoyt pitched the ninth inning for the Pirates and gets credit for the triumph.

Manager Bill Terry's single, scoring George Watkins from third base in the ninth inning, gave the New York Giants a well-earned 4-to-3 victory over the Phillies at the Polo Grounds. Excellent pitching by George Darrow, the left-handed rookie who won 22 games for Galveston last season, gave the world champions a great battle before he bowed in the ninth. Irving Jeffries batted in all three Phillie runs with a double and homer. Luque, who relieved Carl Hubbell as New York pitcher at the start of the eighth, gets credit for the victory.

Gabby Hartnett's tremendous home-run smash over the distant outfield fence at Crosley Field, Cincinnati, was mainly responsible for Chicago's 3-to-1 triumph over the Reds yesterday. The drive came with Bill Jurges on base by virtue of a double and gave the Cubs their tying and winning runs. It was Hartnett's tenth homer of the season. Jim Weaver, tall right-hander, pitched the entire game for the Cubs and yielded only six hits. Benny Frey went the route for the Reds. The scores by innings:

**At Boston**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 1 |

Batteries—Elliott, Mangum, Smith, Betts and Spohrer; Munns, Carroll, Herring and Berres, Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Betts. Losing pitcher—Herring. Umpires—Klem, Stewart and Reardon. Time—3h. 35m.

**At Pittsburgh**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries — Birkofer, Hoyt and Padden; Hallahan and Davis. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time—2h. 7m.

**At New York**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 2 |

Batteries—Hubbell, Luque and Richards, Danning; Darrow and Todd. Winning pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Magerkurth and Pfirman. Time—2h. 7m.

**At Cincinnati**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |

Batteries—Weaver and Hartnett; Frey and O'Farrell. Umpires—Barr, Rigler and Moran. Time—1h. 37m.

# Principia Sports Teams Make a Fine Showing in 1933-34

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, June 2—Athletic teams representing The Principia here won three important championships during the year 1933-34. Two of the three championships were won by Principia College teams, while the third was captured by an Upper School C team.

For the first time in the history of athletics in the college, two different sport teams finished their schedules without losing a single contest. The Principia College football squad won the Missouri State Junior College Conference title without having its goal line crossed by an opposing eleven.

The other Missouri State Junior College Conference championship was won by The Principia College tennis team. The conference tournament was held on the courts of the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., on May 11. Principia gained the coveted honors by defeating Jefferson City Junior College 3 to 0 and Kemper Military School 2 to 1. In addition to winning the State Conference honors, the team won seven dual matches. The Principia players captured 33 individual matches and lost 13.

During the season Karl Berninger assumed the duties as coach of the college tennis team. Berninger won the men's singles tennis honors at Principia in 1924. Hans W. Culmback '34 of Everett, Wash., was captain of the 1934 team.

Five players on the squad took part in the singles contests. Sadakazu Takaki '36, Tokyo, Japan, and Marvin L. Conklin '34, Kansas City, Mo., each won eight of their nine singles matches. Earl B. Stitt '37, St. Louis, won all four of his singles contests during the season.

Coach Berninger used eight different combinations in the men's doubles play. The team of Takaki and Conklin led with three victories and one defeat. The other members of the team were: J. B. Lackey Jr. '34, Yonkers, N. Y.; H. M. Biggert '36, Racine, Wis.; K. W. Emmel '35, Boone, Iowa, and L. K. Nelke '37, Philadelphia.

The college tennis team's most outstanding victories were those over the University of Missouri by a score of 4 to 2 and Washington University 3 to 2. The scores of the other dual matches were Principia 4, Blackburn College 2; Principia 4, Shurtleff College 2; Principia 5, Kemper Military School 1; Principia 5, Wentworth Military Academy 1; Principia 3, University City High School 2.

During the year 1933-34 the 20 athletic teams representing Principia College and Principia Upper School competed in a total of 159 contests with teams from other institutions.

**College Baseball Results**

C. C. N. Y. 4, St. John's 2.
Colgate 5, Syracuse 3.
Illinois N. S. 5, Bradley 4.
Notre Dame 5, Wisconsin 4.


## Restaurants

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# Net Play Enmeshed With Volleying

**By R. Maillard Stead**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor* London

*"Improving Your Tennis"*
Ninth of 12 Articles

"HOW can I improve my net play?" said I to Daniel Maskell, after proving conclusively that it stood in urgent need of attention. The popular coach of Britain's Davis Cup team and professional champion of Great Britain since 1928 smiled sympathetically. "Well," he remarked, "I wonder if you have given as much thought to the theory of it as you should have done." I shared his wonder, and he went on:

"There are two distinct types of volleyer—the Borotra and the Cochet. The aim of the former is to get close to the net as quickly as possible; but the latter prepares his way there by making a good length ground stroke, then comes in in no great hurry, usually plays a low or waist-high volley from a position just inside the service-line, and finally closes up on the net to finish the rally with a sharply-angled volley.

"Obviously, to play the Borotra type of game, one must be exceptionally strong, lithe, agile and fit, and must possess an extremely good smash, since a man who makes straight for the net is in constant danger of being lobbed. The Cochet-like player must also have a good smash, of course, but he is not likely to be lobbed so often, as a great deal of his net play is done in midcourt and he gets close to the net only for his winning volley.

"Net play is of paramount importance in the doubles game. Indeed, in a first-class men's doubles match, in almost every case, the pair who get first to the net are victorious. This is because two people at the net, well equipped with volleys and smashes, are almost impassable. You can imagine what it feels like trying to steer the ball past Allison and Van Ryn for example. A considerable part of the art in doubles play lies in breaking up the formation of your opponents so that they cannot get to the net together.

"In doubles, the man who can play his first volley close to the net, after the fashion of Borotra, is more valuable than one who has to work his way up with a low volley, for the intermediate shot is liable to be intercepted by an opposing net-player.

"If you are serving in a doubles game and you are not a Borotra, the best plan is to play your first volley to a good, deep length as you run in, and then to angle the ball when you are close to the net. Your opponents, needless to say, will do their best to see that you do not succeed. Your partner, installed at the net, will be unwise to intercept the return to your service unless he or she feels quite sure of making a winning shot or a stroke decidedly superior to the one that you are likely to make if the ball is left for you. Otherwise the player at the net on the server's side is not justified in quitting his position, for he will leave the court open and make it difficult for his partner to come up into line with him.

"Most American players use for the volley the same grip as for the forehand and backhand drives, but the English volleyers, as a general rule, use an open-faced racket—that is to say, the lower edge is in advance of the upper—which imparts the back-spin to the ball. This is just a matter of slightly turning back the racket in the hand. The stroke is made by allowing the head of the racket to come slightly across the line of the ball's flight. In other words, you actually play down onto the upper surface of the ball.

"The wrist must be braced at the moment of impact, and the racket should not move much more than 18 inches in the whole of the stroke.

The shot is not a swinging blow, it is a sort, punching jab, in which the forearm and wrist are stiff and there is no follow through.

"The feet should be positioned as they are for the drive—sideways to the net—and the weight of the body should come onto the forward leg as the stroke is made. In a backhand volley the thumb plays a prominent part in strengthening the grip and giving control over the racket. Even those players who do not use their thumb for making a backhand drive use it, more or less, for a backhand volley.

"For the 'stop' volley, a delicate stroke used to intercept a hard drive and return the ball 'dead,' just over the net, the jab practically disappears.

"When the ball comes to you head-high and is therefore too low for a smash and too high for an ordinary volley one should play it with a drive-volley. The best players execute this stroke very much as if it were, so to speak, a ground stroke played in the air. By which I mean that they swing at the ball with freedom, instead of making a stab. The lob volley I have dealt with under the heading of lobs.

"The most strenuous and spectacular stroke in lawn tennis, and one which the not-so-good player always covets greatly, is the smash. This vital asset to the net-player is nothing more or less than a normal service, reproduced in midair. The stroke is made more effective by jumping to the ball, because you hit it higher, obtain a wider angle, and have the benefit of your falling weight. The great thing to remember when making this stroke is not to be overeager. You must get into position first and bring your weight well forward at the moment of impact. A valuable tip is to throw up the left hand toward the ball as you shape for the shot. This gesture serves as a guide in hitting and helps to balance the body. As the left hand goes up, the shoulders open and the right shoulder drops. As a general rule, play a smash out toward the sidelines, for the obvious reason that the ball will more rapidly go out of your opponents' reach.

"Often the ball will come to you in such a way that a decisive 'kill' is difficult. Shots of this type—a difficult lob, for example—should be returned deep, with the intention of working up to a smash later.

"Some people find difficulty in reproducing their full service when they make a smash. If you are one of them, you will get good results by shortening the swing back, throwing the racket straight onto the right shoulder, and delivering the blow from there.

"It is essential for all volleys that the racket should always be above the wrist . . . like this."

And here Maskell played a shot from a net position like the one in which he is portrayed in this article. Studying his attitude I was immediately struck by three other points. His weight had very obviously come onto the left foot, the left hand was, in a measure, balancing the body, and the ball was being met by the racket-strings at a point in a line with Maskell's left shoulder. And the more I looked the more I saw. His body, I noticed, was turned definitely sideways to the net (a most important matter, as he had already explained) and his eyes were looking straight at the meeting place of the ball and the racket in conformity with the great rule of all court games—"Keep your eye on the ball." The whole impression was one of poise and balance.

Truly has it been said, comparisons are odious. More truly can it now be said that they are beneficial.

## French Army Wins Soccer Football Cup

**Inter-Army Association Football Standing**

| | W | D | L | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| French Army | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Belgian Army | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| British Army | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON — The annual inter-Army Association football tournament, in which teams representing the British, Belgian and French forces compete, ended recently when the Belgians defeated the British by 3 goals to 2, in a thrilling match at Selhurst Park, here.

In the final standing the Belgian Army obtained the same number of points as the French, but the Frenchmen were awarded the challenge cup, because of their slightly superior goal average. The tournament was instituted in 1920. Since then the British "Tommies" have won the trophy on four occasions, so making it their own property, but they have put it up again for competition as a perpetual challenge prize.

At Selhurst Park the Britishers began well, and by the interval they held a lead of two goals. After the change of ends the Belgians rallied and scored three goals in rapid succession. The home players fought back gallantly and several of their shots went near to scoring, but the Belgian defense held out. Sergeant R. Braet, the Belgian goalkeeper, had a very anxious concluding five minutes and it was largely due to his skill that the British team did not equalize.

### Dr. Bryan Succeeds Thurston

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—Dr. Leslie A. Bryan, now associate professor of transportation in the College of Business Administration, yesterday was named director of athletics and physical education at Syracuse University, at a meeting of the board of trustees. Dr. Bryan succeeds George B. Thurston, acting director since reorganization of athletics at the university two years ago and graduate manager 11 years previous to that time. Thurston will devote full time to the work of plant manager and university engineer in charge of construction, maintenance, and supervision.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 49 | 12 | .803 |
| Missions | 37 | 24 | .607 |
| Sacramento | 30 | 30 | .500 |
| San Francisco | 29 | 31 | .483 |
| Hollywood | 28 | 31 | .475 |
| Oakland | 26 | 34 | .433 |
| Seattle | 21 | 38 | .356 |
| Portland | 18 | 38 | .321 |

**Results June 1**

Los Angeles 12, Hollywood 6.
Portland 9, Oakland 2.
Missions 5, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento 11, Seattle 5.

### Italy Defeats Spain at Soccer

FLORENCE, Italy, June 2 (AP)—Italy today defeated Spain, 1 to 0, in a playoff of their second round 1-all tie Thursday in the world soccer championships. Meazza, inside right for Italy, scored after 12 minutes of play and the two teams then battled desperately up and down the field without another score. Italy will meet Austria in the semifinals Sunday. It was a case of history repeating itself. Italy and Spain fought to a 1-1 draw in the quarterfinals of the Olympic soccer championships in 1928 at Amsterdam and Italy then won in a playoff, 7-1.

### Yankees Release Uhle

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—George Uhle, 36-year-old right-handed pitcher, was given his unconditional release yesterday by the New York Yankees. The veteran joined the Yankees in mid-season last year after being released by the New York Giants. He was used principally as a relief pitcher this year, but started two games recently on the Yankees' western tour. He failed to finish either game.

### Yankees Sign Maryland Star

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 2 (AP)—Alton Buscher, 23-year-old athlete of the University of Maryland, has signed a contract with the New York Yankees and is to start Sunday for New York for a try at big league baseball. Buscher was a three-letter man at Maryland—in baseball, football and basketball. He is an outfielder.

# European Sports Comment

## "Body-Line" . . . New Meaning

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau* London

ANY faint lingering doubts which the 1934 Australian touring cricketers may have had as to the cordiality of their welcome in England after the deplorable "body-line" controversy must have been set at rest the moment the invaders reached the Motherland. For they were overwhelmed with warm greetings wherever they went. Indeed, the phrase "body-line attack" began to gain new connotation from the number of eating functions at which the Cornstalks were the guests of honor. One newspaper cartoonist advanced the comical suggestion that an attempt was being made to overfeed the visitors so that they would not score too many runs in their opening match against Worcestershire County. Following out this whimsical theme, we must declare that the diabolical plot failed miserably. The Aussies scored 504 against Worcestershire's 112 and 95, and they won by an innings and 297 runs. Donald Bradman, the cricket wonder of the age, compiling 206.

**A Popular Side**

I can never recall an Australian team which had so much advance publicity. Newspaper men were sent thousands of miles to meet them, and columns of print were filled with stories about the cricketers' doings aboard ship en route to Southampton. Of course, they did only what everybody does on a sea voyage—read books, played games, wrote letters, and so forth; but this was all faithfully recorded, under streamer headlines, in England, together with the news that the visitors were, individually, according no interviews to pressmen. The tourists would not comment on Harold Larwood's bowling, D. R. Jardine's captaincy, or any other of the polemical topics that have hung over since the last test match series in Australia. They were just coming over to play cricket, not to talk it. And so all attempts to breathe fresh life into the old embers—as distinct from the "ashes"—were unsuccessful.

**And a Strong One, Too**

Within a very short time of their landing, the tourists showed that England is going to have a desperately hard fight for those nonexistent ashes which symbolize cricket superiority as between England and Australia. We had been prepared for a formidable batting side; but the strength of the bowling was a revelation. W. M. Woodfull and his men gave early evidence of a good and varied attack, while their fielding, as anticipated, was eager and clean. Altogether, the 1934 Australians are a decidedly formidable combination, whose prospects of winning back the ashes are at least as bright as England's are of retaining the mythical guerdon.

**An Absorbing Mystery**

Meanwhile, there has been wide and sometimes wild speculation in cricket circles as to the identity of England's 1934 captain. It was known that Jardine would not lead the team—he had notified the Marylebone Cricket Club that he would not be available—and the most talked of candidate for the post, provided that he showed a return to his best form, was A. P. F. Chapman, the Kentish left hander. Chapman is an adventurous cricketer, of effervescent enthusiasm, and he is a decidedly popular figure with the public both at home and abroad. I am told that he has lost nine pounds in weight since he started serious training this season, which would seem to indicate that he has really got down to the job. Chapman is a dashing batsman and a marvelous fieldsman, with great powers of anticipation and seemingly telescopic arms. "Safety First" is not his slogan when he is at the wicket. He prefers to use the long handle, and his life at the crease, however brief, is invariably merry.

R. M. S.

**Southern Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashville | 27 | 13 | .675 |
| Atlanta | 22 | 18 | .550 |
| New Orleans | 23 | 19 | .548 |
| Chattanooga | 22 | 19 | .537 |
| Memphis | 20 | 21 | .488 |
| Knoxville | 20 | 22 | .476 |
| Birmingham | 19 | 27 | .413 |
| Little Rock | 16 | 30 | .348 |

**Results June 1**

Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 12, Memphis 8.
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 5.
Knoxville 11, Nashville 5.

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 27 | 16 | .628 |
| Indianapolis | 22 | 16 | .579 |
| Milwaukee | 22 | 20 | .524 |
| Columbus | 20 | 21 | .488 |
| St. Paul | 20 | 21 | .488 |
| Kansas City | 20 | 22 | .476 |
| Louisville | 19 | 21 | .475 |
| Toledo | 14 | 27 | .341 |

**Results June 1**

Indianapolis 4, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 13, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 12, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 5, Columbus 4.

### Vines vs. Tilden in Final

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—Two of America's one-time amateur tennis greats, Ellsworth Vines and Big Bill Tilden, overcame semifinal round opponents yesterday to reach the finals of the middle states pro championship tourney at Germantown Cricket Club. Vines encountered stiff opposition in another former Davis Cup player, Vinnie Richards, and downed him only after four bristling sets, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4. Tilden overwhelmed the French ace, Henri Cochet, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 31 | 14 | .689 |
| Newark | 30 | 16 | .652 |
| Toronto | 25 | 19 | .568 |
| Montreal | 22 | 20 | .524 |
| Albany | 16 | 22 | .421 |
| Syracuse | 16 | 23 | .410 |
| Buffalo | 17 | 26 | .395 |
| Baltimore | 11 | 28 | .292 |

**Results June 1**

Buffalo 9, Montreal 7.
Albany 6, Baltimore 1.
Newark 7, Syracuse 4.
Toronto 10, Rochester 4.

### Alice Marble Lost to Team

PARIS, June [illegible]—A heavy blow was struck yesterday [illegible] American hopes of retaining the Wightman Cup, women's international tennis trophy, against England at Wimbledon, June 15-16, when Alice I. Marble was advised to give up tennis for this year. The San Francisco girl, ranked third in the United States and counted on to play two singles matches against England, collapsed on the court a week ago Thursday during a Franco-American team series and has been in the American Hospital since.

### Rainbow Makes Good Showing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWPORT, R. I., June 2—Rainbow, with Harold S. Vanderbilt at the helm, and Vanitie, with Gerard Lambert steering, went out before noon yesterday to Brentons Reef Lightship and started a beat to the bell off Point Judith. The new America's Cup candidate reached there 25 seconds before the older yacht. Rainbow made a better showing in the renewal of her sail-testing spins. The wind was light and southeasterly, with only a slight ground swell to the sea.

# Hemsley Maintains Steady Gait Among Big League Hitters

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—While most batting leaders ran into one setback after another during the past week, Rollie Hemsley of the St. Louis Browns, the big league pace setter, maintained his steady, strong gait.

Hemsley couldn't equal the clouting feats of Heinie Manush, the Washington veteran, and Joe Moore of the New York Giants, but added one point to his average, bringing it up to .415, with eight hits in 19 times at bat.

Manush laid down a hit barrage that carried him from fifth place among the American League leaders to second, a gain of 26 points that shot his average up to .390. During the week he had an even .500 mark, hitting 16 times in 32 trips to the plate. Billy Knickerbocker, who had been tied with him, made 14 hits in 33 attempts and hoisted his mark 15 points to .379.

While the first two men on the National League list, Harvey Hendrick of the Phillies and Sam Leslie of Brooklyn, were losing 16 and 7 points, respectively, Joe Moore registered the week's outstanding gain for the circuit by swatting out a 20-point gain and taking sixth place at .353. He made 15 hits in 34 times up. Hendrick's two blows in eight appearances at the plate dropped him to .375, while Leslie, hitting 10 out of 29, wound up two points behind. Records of the first 10 regulars in each major league follow:

**American League**

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hemsley, St. Louis | 29 | 106 | 13 | 44 | .415 |
| Manush, Washington | 41 | 172 | 31 | 67 | .390 |
| Knickerbocker, Cleve. | 35 | 140 | 24 | 53 | .379 |
| Vosmik, Cleveland | 35 | 139 | 27 | 52 | .374 |
| Reynolds, Boston | 38 | 156 | 25 | 58 | .372 |
| Travis, Washington | 26 | 98 | 15 | 36 | .367 |
| Pepper, St. Louis | 34 | 131 | 24 | 47 | .359 |
| Gehringer, Detroit | 40 | 154 | 28 | 54 | .351 |
| Morgan, Boston | 38 | 149 | 34 | 51 | .342 |
| Averill, Cleveland | 35 | 144 | 28 | 49 | .340 |

**National League**

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hendrick, Philadelphia | 24 | 72 | 10 | 27 | .375 |
| Leslie, Brooklyn | 40 | 150 | 18 | 56 | .373 |
| Medwick, St. Louis | 39 | 161 | 38 | 59 | .366 |
| Vaughan, Pittsburgh | 37 | 134 | 42 | 49 | .366 |
| Urbanski, Boston | 38 | 168 | 29 | 60 | .357 |
| Moore, New York | 42 | 184 | 31 | 65 | .353 |
| W. Herman, Chicago | 25 | 100 | 20 | 35 | .350 |
| Suhr, Pittsburgh | 37 | 144 | 24 | 49 | .340 |
| Cuyler, Chicago | 33 | 127 | 19 | 43 | .339 |
| Wilson, Philadelphia | 26 | 77 | 7 | 26 | .338 |

### Cross-Country Officials

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—P. D. Ward and C. J. Emery have been elected captain and honorary secretary, respectively, of the Cambridge University Hare and Hounds for the season 1934-35. Ward came up to St. John's College from Stowe School and Emery to Emmanuel from Newcastle-under-Lyne. These two cross-country runners had their first experience of the intervarsity race with Oxford last winter, when Ward finished eighth and Emery eleventh. Ward also figured in this year's intervarsity track meet. He ran in the three miles and was second to C. O. Healey, Oxford. Next season's intervarsity cross-country race will be the fiftieth in a series that dates back to 1880. As the records stand now, Oxford has won 23 times and Cambridge 26.

### Five Naval Academy Captains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2—Among the announcements made at the United States Naval Academy yesterday was the naming of five sports captains for the year 1934-35. They are: John K. Knapper of Philipsburg, Penna., baseball; Fred E. Bakutis of Brockton, Mass., track; Kenneth G. Schacht, Burlington, Wash., lacrosse; John P. Mann, Philadelphia, tennis, and James L. P. McCallum, Ferguson, Mo., rifle.

### N. Y. U. Elects Track Captains

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—John Fatseas and Edward Friedman have been elected captains of New York University's track team for next year. Fatseas will be the indoor leader, and Friedman will head the outdoor squad.

# Red Sox Collect Twenty Safe Hits For 13-to-1 Victory

## Boston Club Scores Nine Runs in First Inning at Washington

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 21 | 14 | .600 |
| New York | 22 | 17 | .564 |
| Detroit | 22 | 18 | .550 |
| Washington | 21 | 20 | .512 |
| St. Louis | 18 | 19 | .486 |
| Boston | 18 | 21 | .462 |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 22 | .436 |
| Chicago | 15 | 23 | .395 |

**Results June 1**

Boston 13, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 10, New York 5.
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.
Cleveland at St. Louis, postponed.

Scoring nine runs in the first inning before their opponents had a chance to bat, the Boston Red Sox won an American League baseball game from the Washington Senators yesterday at Griffith Stadium, 13 to 1. Flashing some of the batting power that made them sensations during the first two weeks of the 1934 campaign, the Red Sox pounded three Washington pitchers for 20 hits, while the veteran Herb Pennock kept nine safeties well scattered.

The Sox drove Alvin Crowder out of the Senatorial box in the first inning and when Jack Russell came in, they treated him just as badly. McColl relieved Russell with two out and finished the game. Eddie Morgan, Roy Johnson and Carl Reynolds each collected four hits for the winners, Reynolds contributing a triple and Morgan three doubles. The Sox staged another rally in the eighth that netted three runs.

The Philadelphia Athletics jumped on their former team mate, Jimmy Deshong, yesterday, and scored a 10-to-5 triumph over the New York Yankees. It was not entirely Deshong's fault, however, for with the bases full in the second inning by way of a single and two bases on balls, Tony Lazzeri made a wild throw into left field allowing three runs to score. That gave the A's a lead that they easily held to the finish.

Roy Mahaffey pitched all the way for the A's. The only time the Yankees gave him any trouble was in the ninth inning when they scored three runs. Bob Johnson hit his tenth homer of the season for Connie Mack and also a single.

By hitting timely behind the effective pitching of "Schoolboy" Rowe, the Detroit Tigers won a ball game from Chicago by the score of 3 to 1. Goose Goslin accounted for one Detroit run when he hit a homer. Bill Rogell made three hits and scored two runs. Al Simmons saved the White Sox from a shutout by hitting a four-bagger in the ninth. Ted Lyons opposed Rowe in the box. The scores by innings:

**At Washington**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 20 | 2 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries—Pennock and Ferrell; Crowder, Russell, McColl and Phillips, Berg. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Dinneen and Geisel. Time—2h. 11m.

**At Chicago**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 |

Batteries—Rowe and Cochrane; Lyons and Madjeski. Umpires—Owens, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—1h. 48m.

**At Philadelphia**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | x | 10 | 12 | 3 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 |

Batteries—Mahaffey and Berry; Deshong, Grimes and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Deshong. Umpires—Ormsby, Kolls and Donnelly. Time—2h. 16m.

**English Intercounty Cricket Championship Standing**
(to June 1 Inclusive)
*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*
London, June 2

| | W | L | LFI | BFI | AWR | PP | PO | PC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sussex | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 120 | 98 | 81.66 |
| Yorkshire | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 75 | 54 | 72.00 |
| Kent | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 105 | 68 | 64.76 |
| Leicest'sh. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 36 | 48. |
| Surrey | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 38 | 50.66 |
| Wor.shire | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 60 | 28 | 46.66 |
| Derbyshire | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 33 | 44. |
| Not'shire | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 25 | 41.66 |
| Lancashire | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 105 | 36 | 34.28 |
| War'shire | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 90 | 29 | 32.22 |
| Middlesex | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 28 | 31.11 |
| Essex | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 105 | 32 | 30.47 |
| Glmor'shire | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 105 | 29 | 27.61 |
| Hampshire | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 20 | 26.66 |
| Somer'shire | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 90 | 24 | 26.66 |
| Glou'shire | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 105 | 18 | 17.14 |
| N'h'p'shire | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 | — | — |

### Washington Oarsmen Depart

SEATTLE, Wash., June 2 (AP)—Hopes ran high among Seattle crew followers as the University of Washington varsity and freshmen eights departed last night for Poughkeepsie and the national regatta. "We expect to bring back at least one championship, and maybe we can make it two," declared Coach Al Ulbrickson. "Our freshmen are the best in Washington's history," said Tom Bolles, yearling mentor. "We ought to win." Ulbrickson lamented the fact that the varsity was behind in its training schedule but added that he believed his sweepsters will be ready when the regatta is held on the Hudson River.

# Mme. Mathieu and Elizabeth Ryan Reach the Final

## To Play Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey for Doubles Title

PARIS, June 2 (AP)—Mme. René Mathieu and Elizabeth M. Ryan, the defending champions, today defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Jung Henrotin of Paris, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, in the semifinal round of women's doubles in the French hard-court tennis championships.

Tomorrow they will play Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, American combination, for the title.

The women's doubles match served as a curtain raiser for the singles finals.

Elizabeth Ryan, the former Californian, and her Australian partner, Adrian K. Quist, advanced to the finals of mixed doubles yesterday with a 6—2, 4—6, 6—1 victory over the defending titlists, Jack Crawford and Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven of England.

They will meet Jean Borotra and Colette Rosambert of France, in the final.

# Vail Awards Given Telephone Workers

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—Theodore N. Vail silver medals for 1933 and cash awards of $250 each have been made to six employees of the Associated Companies of the Bell System for acts of noteworthy public service, according to announcement today.

An unusual feature of the awards this year is the special recognition of the entire personnel of two telephone companies as a group. Special placques were awarded to the employees of the Southern California Telephone Company of Los Angeles and of the Associated Telephone Company, Ltd., of Long Beach, Calif., for their outstanding services during the emergency arising at the time of the earthquake on March 10, 1933.

The six employees who won silver medals and cash awards are Mrs. Mary S. Gould of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, Englishtown, N. J.; Mrs. Margaret Beauchamp Grant of the Diamond State Telephone Company, Dover, Del.; Mr. Charles R. Lane and Mr. Robert B. Brooks of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Baltimore; Mr. Manly A. Norlin of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Independence, Kan., and Mrs. Charity Blackburn of the Rio Grande Valley Telephone Company, Port Isabel, Tex.

### First Trial Race Halted

HARWICH, Eng., June 2 (AP)—The first trial race for Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's America's cup challenger, today was halted by high wind and a rough sea after Velsheda, one of the "trial horses" broke a boom in the heavy going. Velsheda, which many think is a faster boat than Endeavour as now rigged, made a perfect start and had a two-minute lead on Sopwith's yacht when her boom carried away and she had to withdraw from the race. The other five, including Endeavour, reefed their sails soon after, fearing a similar fate.

### Cricket Match Drawn

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—With Australia holding a long lead, time ran out yesterday in the tourists match with Surrey County and the contest was left drawn. Scores were: Surrey, 475 and 162 for two; Australia, 629. Australia, after overcoming the strongest batting attack they have met in England, retaliated with a devastating assault on Surrey bowlers. Stanley McCabe led the Aussies with 240 runs, compiled in six hours of batting and including 29 fours. W. H. Ponsford scored 125 and Don Bradman 77. It was Australia's fourth draw in nine matches. They won the other five.

### Athletics Sign Flohr

HORNELL, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—Moritz "Mort" Flohr, left-handed pitcher who graduated this spring from Duke University, announced today that he had signed a contract with the Philadelphia Athletics and would join them Tuesday at Washington. Flohr is visiting his home here.

### American Four Wins

ROEHAMPTON, Eng., June 2 (AP)—Invading American polo four today won the Roehampton open tournament, defeating the Panthers in the final match, 9 goals to 6.

### California Water Service Net

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2—California Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $2,021,055 for the year ended April 30, as compared with $2,054,782 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled $1,025,527, as compared with $1,028,282. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $1,002,826, which compares with $1,034,624 for the year ended April 30, 1933.

# Sporting Around the Hub

TWO high school boys, brothers, Leo and Edward Martin, are proving the sensational pair in four-ball play this season. First they triumphed in the M. G. A. four-ball tournament at Oakley and yesterday they continued their victorious march to win the annual Woodland four-ball title. It is the perfect team play of the twins that accomplishes the purpose. Individually they both carded 75's, but bettered each others score on various holes to put together a score of 67.

Richard C. Floyd has been reëlected president of the Harvard Varsity Club, which is composed of nearly 1000 members who won their major "H" while in college. Since the vice-president must be an undergraduate, Herman Gundlach, captain of next year's football team to succeed John H. Dean, captain last fall. George Owen Jr. was reëlected secretary-treasurer. The two undergraduates chosen to the executive board are Thomas E. Locke and Samuel S. Drury. Locke is a halfback and track man and Drury is a crew man. They succeed Paul deGive and Jack Morse, hockey and track captains respectively.

Jordan Marsh Company golf team held the lead in the Retail Stores Golf League yesterday by defeating Shepard's, 4½ to 1½. Conrad's scored an overwhelming victory in a match with Chandler's, 5½ to ½, to pass Filene's for second place. Filene's defeated Gilchrist's 3½ to 2½, in the feature match of the day. The other results saw Hovey's and Slattery's tie, and White's beat Sears Roebuck, 3½ to 2½.

Dave Komonen, winner of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon on April 19, last, recently won a rather novel race at Sudbury, Ont., when he defeated two men running in relays over a 10-mile course. The men he defeated were Ray Lewis, Canadian 440-yard champion, and George Cormack, Sudbury district 10-mile Marathon champion.

The state championship of the Women's Golf Association at the Winchester Country Club, Monday, will have 84 players entered. The low 32 scorers will qualify for match play starting Tuesday and ending Saturday. The others qualify in 16s for handicap play in three divisions.

Mary Parkinson of the Dedham Country and Polo Club is the defending champion and will tee off Monday with Jane Broadwell of Longmeadow, according to the draw announced today. Mrs. Henri Prunaret, runner-up last year, will tee off with Dorothy Hunter of Trapelo. Another interesting pairing will find Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr. of Oakley and Jane Douglas, Charles River, together.

Art Lane certainly is proving a worthy representative of Arlington, Mass. while at Princeton. He captained the undefeated football team and when the senior class drew up its list of superlatives Lane was termed the "best all-around man," "most popular," "most respected," and the student who has done "most for his class." Lane is holder of the Pyne prize, the highest honor which can be conferred on a Princeton student. Other honors bestowed upon the Arlington boy is that of being president of his senior class and chairman of the undergraduate council.

### Miss Orcutt Breaks Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 2—Maureen Orcutt, golf champion of the metropolitan area, yesterday broke one of her own course records when she toured the Crestmont Golf Club course in 73, one above men's par. Miss Orcutt won the weekly one-day tournament of the Women's New Jersey Golf Association. Charlotte Glutting of Rock Spring, runnerup to Miss Orcutt in the metropolitan tournament last week, placed second yesterday with an 80.

# Russians Under the Soviet Have Far Greater Freedom In Some Things Than of Old

(Continued from Page 1)

and striking differences between living conditions in Moscow and in almost any other world capital. One of the most fundamental of these differences is that, while most of the worry of statemen and economists in other countries is concentrated on the problem of how to make demand catch up with superabundant supply, defective supply in Russia runs a futile race against insistent demand.

A key to an understanding of many features of Soviet life is the fact that there is not enough of anything, from butter to railroad transportation, to go 'round. Here is the origin of the endless lines which are so characteristic of the Soviet Union. At various seasons of the year and on various occasions there are queues for almost every purpose, for bread, for kerosene, for the newspapers, of which there are never enough to satisfy readers, for buses, for public dining room meal tickets, for railroad tickets.

And some of the longest and most formidable queues are invisible ones. There are thousands of Communists, holding responsible positions, to say nothing of ordinary mortals, who are on the waiting list of the Moscow Soviet for apartments, whenever new ones will be built. Even a foreigner with valuta—the precious foreign currency which is most highly prized in the Soviet Union today—finds it no easy task to persuade a state organization to build him an apartment.

**Short of Building Material**

In this case the limiting factor is the shortage of building materials, large quantities of which are required for the new subway which is now actively under construction, as is evident from the huge piles of dirt and lumber and the frequent closing and blocking of streets in the neighborhood of the shafts.

Moscow today is probably the most overcrowded capital in the world. Its population is 3,500,000, as against 1,600,000 before the World War. There has been a certain amount of new housing construction, especially in the vicinity of new and enlarged factories on the outskirts of the city. But housing space has certainly not doubled, especially if one takes into account decay and depreciation of the old houses and the considerable number of buildings which have been converted to public use as a result of the establishment of the capital in Moscow.

The result is that the typical Moscow apartment-house—one excepts the dwellings occupied by higher Government officials and some coöperative apartment houses built by groups of professional men—is a veritable rabbit warren, where every inch of space is occupied and corridors, kitchens and bathrooms are not infrequently pressed into service for living purposes.

Lucky indeed is the Muscovite who possesses an apartment; as a general rule a family occupies one, or at the most two, rooms, sharing kitchen and bathroom with a number of other tenants. Private house-owners have, of course, gone the way of private factory owners; and rents, which in the main are low and are adjusted to earnings, are paid to the house committees which look after the upkeep of the houses or to the managers who are sometimes placed in charge of houses which are built by Government institutions for the use of their employees.

**Street Cars Are Jammed**

The street cars which now furnish the city's main means of transportation—the number of buses is very small and the picturesque bearded izvoschiks, or cabmen, are disappearing along with the individual peasants—are ferociously overcrowded; and efforts to get on and off them frequently suggest a combination of the class cane rush and the football maneuver known as a plunge through center. Two of my acquaintances lost their lives as a result of accidents in boarding cars; and the number of accidents of all kinds is abnormally large.

Politeness is not a contemporary Soviet virtue; the long waiting in queues, the fierce struggle to get on and off street cars, the inevitable frequent quarrels over compulsorily communal kitchens and bathrooms do not constitute a school of manners. One very amiable Russian trait must be mentioned in this connection, however; a foreigner, if he is identified, will almost always receive kinder and more indulgent treatment if he breaks a rule or fails to observe the iron law of the ochered, or queue, than a Russian could expect under similar circumstances.

The acute shortage of foodstuffs, the inevitable result of the agricultural difficulties described in an earlier article, and the lack of sufficient quantities of many manufactured articles have led to a situation—again the precise reverse of what one encounters in most other countries—where the quantity of money in circulation greatly outweighs the goods which may be bought.

**Joke Wears Out**

This situation is reflected in a Russian joke which had considerable circulation a year or two ago, but which is beginning to be a little stale now, since rising prices are bringing about more equilibrium: "The Russians are the richest people in the world—because they don't know what to do with their money."

Throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan there has been an irregular and unacknowledged, but none the less unmistakable, devaluation of the Soviet ruble; and it would be a bold economist today who would endeavor to define just what that peculiar currency is worth.

Before the Five-Year Plan was inaugurated the Soviet citizen bought his food where he chose without any restrictions except those imposed by his own pocketbook. Today the system of food supply and distribution has radically changed; people are obliged to buy in "closed shops" attached to their factories and offices and to eat in "closed dining rooms," also reserved for the workers or employees of a given factory or office.

The closed coöperative shop—Soviet coöperative stores are practically indistinguishable from state shops, inasmuch as both are cogs in the state machinery of distribution—gives its patrons, as a rule, very little at moderate fixed prices: two pounds of bread a day to a manual worker and one pound to an office worker; a minute monthly dole of two pounds, more or less, of sugar; occasional modest allotments of herrings and cereal and of vegetables in season. A more substantial source of food supply is the factory or office dining room; and children are given a hot meal in the schools.

**Even Teeth Give Up Their Gold**

Apart from the coöperative shops, there are so-called "commercial" shops, under state management, which sell foodstuffs without rationing restrictions, but at prices which are usually five or ten times higher than those which prevail in the coöperative shops. By far the best stocked and most attractive shops are those which display the sign: "Torgsin." Here only foreign currency, gold, silver or jewels are accepted in payment.

The Torgsin shops have proved a brilliant commercial invention, from the state standpoint, because they divert to the coffers of the state the remittances which Russians receive from relatives or friends abroad and also extract from the hungry population its last hidden stocks of gold and silver. It is not uncommon for a Soviet citizen to remove gold from his teeth and replace it with baser metal in order to have an opportunity to buy some of the tempting stocks of fruit, cold meats and dairy products which the Torgsin offers.

It is a significant commentary on the obvious, although unadmitted depreciation of the ruble that a gold ruble—a little over half a gold dollar—in the Torgsin will buy as much as 40 paper rubles in a "commercial" shop.

This overcrowded, rationed Russia, where only the lucky possessor of foreign currency or of an uncommonly large ruble income can be sure of having whatever he wants to eat, where people ride about wedged in like sardines in the bouncing street cars and live, in the main, in conditions of squalid overcrowding that would suggest the congested slum districts of a city outside of Russia, makes a harsh, bleak, drab impression. Even a small European capital after Moscow makes an, impression of wealth and comfort, if only because food can be freely bought at reasonable prices.

**Has Its Bright Side Too**

Yet it would be unfair and mistaken to paint Moscow life only in gloomy colors. By comparison with pre-war times there has been a widespread development of outdoor exercise; skating, skiing and Association football are among the most popular sports, and a parade of "fizkulturniki"—as people who take part in organized sport and exercise are called—shows that a considerable part of the younger generation is keeping itself fit.

Opportunities for recreation and education, for attending school and going to the theater, for instance, are better for the masses than they were in pre-war times. The majority of Russians care little for privacy and have a conspicuous capacity for enduring what might seem to a foreigner intolerable discomfort with nothing more than a shrug of the shoulders and a "Nitchevo" (Oh, nothing).

One compensating feature for the hardships and deprivations of Soviet life is the fact that there is little or no "keeping up with the Joneses."

More than one Russian acquaintance who remembers pre-war social conditions has spoken to me of the relief at not feeling an obligation to keep up to the living standards of neighbors and acquaintances. Where no one is well-dressed, no one is badly dressed; and, whatever other kinds of freedom may be lacking in the Soviet Union, sartorial freedom, right up to the point of being able to wear a collarless blouse in an opera box, is certainly undisputed.

## Russians Mix Sport and Labor

© Soviet Photo Agency

**Soviets Dig and March**

Top—Volunteer Workers Help Dig in Moscow's New Subway. Bottom—Winter Sport Parade in Leningrad With a Column of Skiers.

# Move For Better School Books Rapidly Gaining New Friends

*Conference in Washington Resulting From Meeting of Boston Women, Urges Clean and Modern Books as a New Deal for Pupil, Teacher and Book*

Less work for school textbooks is the new deal recommended in the report of a conference which Dr. George F. Zook, Commissioner of the Office of Education, called in Washington, as the direct outcome of a Boston meeting arranged by Mrs. Mildred B. Flagg of Newtonville.

Horrified at the mutilated, filthy and almost unreadable condition of textbooks which her children brought home from public schools for their evening studies, Mrs. Flagg telephoned a number of educational workers that she would like to talk with them about school textbooks.

Among those called were Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, Dr. Henry Chadwick of the State Department of Public Health, Mrs. Marjorie B. Illig, chairman of the public welfare department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon, chairman of education in the General Federation; Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, chairman of education in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Paul Kelsey, president of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, and Miss Annie C. Woodward, former president of the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers.

**Sample Books Inspected**

These leaders all concurred in the opinion that in the educational world only the "Big Three" were of primary importance—the child, the teacher, and the book. Then they obtained samples of books in use in some of the Massachusetts public schools. Loosened pages held together by rubber bands, type so worn as to be scarcely legible, editions so outmoded that they contained no reference to automobiles or aviation, told their own story of that irrational budgeting called by Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, "the gravest peril confronting educational leadership."

Finding that less than $2 out of the annual expenditure of $100 for each public school child's education is required for a supply of enough clean, up-to-date textbooks; and calling attention to the fraction of that sum to which the textbook appropriation had been reduced, ostensibly in the interests of economy, this small Massachusetts group beheld its investigation start a nation-wide interest.

**Sale of Textbooks Off 30 Per Cent**

Regarding the undesirable cutting of education costs Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has written: "The sale of textbooks has dropped over 30 per cent and expenditures by cities for other school supplies have been reduced. Of course, where it is necessary for the children attending school to buy their own supplies the tools with which the teacher has to work are pitifully inadequate.

"In a rural school in northern New York I found that the children whose families were obliged to buy the schoolbooks were totally unable to have any new books this year. It is easy to see what a handicap that situation would be to teacher and student alike."

"Books," says Mr. Stuart Chase, in the New York Herald Tribune, "are as necessary in schoolhouses as stoves in kitchens. School children, however much they daub in clay and prance in cheese cloth, still go to school to learn, through teachers, out of books. The harder worked or worse prepared the teacher, furthermore, the more important the book.

**Cost Small But Effect Wide**

"If our children's books are restricted either in quality or in content, the intelligence and the welfare of the nation are obviously going to suffer. . . . If the public economy mania should eliminate books altogether, leaving the teacher nothing but blackboard and chalk, the national educational budget (itself only about one-sixth of all public spending) would be reduced less than 2 per cent.

"Some cities are apparently trying to save all of that contemptible fraction. It is reported that as textbooks are withdrawn failures increase, more children are left behind to have another $100, or $98, spent on them in the same grade next year. Whatever way one looks at it, it is a mistaken and perverted economy. In the last three years book budgets have been drastically cut in 728 cities reporting to the National Education Association. Meanwhile the school population of these same cities has gone up 150,000."

**Textbooks Last Three Years**

Dr. J. F. Rogers's report of the recent Washington conference called by Dr. Zook, which appears under the heading, "Overworked Textbooks," in School Life, states that the useful life of an elementary textbook is approximately three years. It was reported at the conference that in one school, which was no exception, 38 children were using six books in common, and that in some schools the same book was being assigned to more than 10 children.

Dr. William C. Bagley of Teachers College, Columbia University, called attention in the columns of the Nation's Schools, to the serious curtailment of expenditures for essential school supplies, emphasizing economies in textbooks, workbooks and reference books. At that time, he stated, educational authorities in one state reported 78,000 rural school pupils and 20,000 city school pupils with no books at all.

**Clean Books Called Vital**

In urging the 900 chairmen of education in the General Federation of Women's Clubs to canvass the entire situation in their respective fields, in order to guard against any reduction in schoolbooks which would lower the efficiency in instruction, Mrs. Flagg said, "Clean books are as essential as pure drinking water in the school and as pure air in the classroom."

Increasing leisure and abundance of magazine and tabloid fiction add their contributions also to this educational problem. A survey recently undertaken in one of the larger American cities revealed that more families possessed an automobile than possessed one book, including the Bible, and that nearly as many families had two automobiles as had a book.

Concurrent with the tightening of the purse strings where textbooks are concerned has gone an astonishingly lavish outlay for equipment in school buildings. Massachusetts alone has spent large sums for fancy turrets, ornate lunch rooms, elaborate gymnasium halls.

A survey conducted by Prof. Herbert Blair of Boston University School of Education showed amazing expenditures in Pittsfield, Marshfield, Fall River and other Massachusetts cities, for luxuries such as colonial roofs, Grecian architectural ornament, waterless swimming pools which there was not enough money to operate; gold portraits of heroes of the World War, etc., while total expenditures for textbooks throughout the country had already decreased by 25 per cent.

# President Nudges Congress to Hurry Its Adjournment

(Continued from Page 1)

ure; the many times revised Wagner labor bill; the confirmation of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell to be Under-Secretary of Agriculture—heretofore blocked by a one-man filibuster of Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina—amendments to the AAA increasing its power and half a dozen or so minor matters of varying degrees of interest to Mr. Roosevelt. Abrogation of the intervention clause in the American treaty with Panama is one of the possibilities of the last few days of Congress.

The row in the House yesterday which crushed a Republican filibuster was one of the most dramatic in this session of Congress and almost led to a fist fight in one instance before it was through. Charging that Democrats were ignoring House rules, Republicans began dilatory tactics including long quorum calls, actual reading of the lengthy minutes, and then three roll calls—each requiring from half an hour to 40 minutes.

**Democrats Get Dander Up**

It was at this point that the aroused Democratic leadership, which has been lamb-like through all preceding months of the session, took the situation in hand. By the time they were through they had adopted one of the most stringent rules ever accepted in the House.

That any time the Speaker chooses to entertain such a motion a bill may be brought in and voted upon, without amendment, after 40 minutes of debate. The Speaker may recognize a member or not, as he wishes, for the making of such a motion.

That the majority leader may at any time move a recess of the House rather than adjournment, a technical maneuver to prevent the passage of legislative days. By this power the leadership could forestall petitions for discharge of committees on specific legislation, since such petitions must lie on the Speaker's table seven legislative days before action can be had.

That the Rules Committee may report a measure at any time, and that the House may proceed to consider it forthwith without the customary one-day lay-over or two-thirds vote.

So far as the House is concerned, this rule ties its hands for the remainder of the session. Mr. Roosevelt can have what he wants.

The Sente is still the balky horse of the team, but the agreement for a tariff vote next Monday removes one of the chief obstacles to quick adjournment.

## New Trick Houses Whir With Machines

(Continued from Page 1)

with another the "cold" can be "turned on," and with still another the door may be closed or opened. Better still, if it begins to rain during the night, an automatic control, sensitive enough to respond to the moisture change, sets in operation the electric machinery for closing the window. An electric eye sees when the sun goes down, and lifts the awnings. Every room is air-conditioned.

Here is a home fit for a king, but for the family of modest means, seeking subsistence on a farm not too far from town, where advantage can be taken of city employment when it is available, there is a Cape Cod cottage type of home, charming in its whitewashed simplicity, which can be built for approximately $3500.

It is built on the same stran-steel principal displayed in the more expensive house which attracted so much attention last year and is still shown this season, but the new house uses brick exterior over the steel framework instead of enameled panels. With five roosm, casement windows, and modern equipment it represents an ideal type of home for a family of taste and refinement, but limited means.

Even more modest in price is a steel "flivver house" which visitors may see grow from day to day. Priced at $3000, it is made of steel panels which are merely set up on a concrete foundation and bolted into place, filled with a spun-glass insulation material, and then finished on the inside with composition board.

Steel and glass stand out as favored new building materials. The round glass house designed by Mr. George Fred Keck, Chicago architect, is shown again with copper as an exterior finish instead of steel, but steel figures in its construction as well as in the "flivver house," the stran-steel, the armco-ferro porcelain enamel house, being shown again with a few changes from last year, and the General house.

Besides the masonite house, the rostone house, the lumber house, the brick house, and the Florida house, all familiar to old fair-goers, there is the new model farm home designed for the Crowell Publishing Company, using a new type of prefabricated brick construction. The bricks are assembled at the factory into large steel braced panels and merely set into place on the job. This house separates the living accommodations of the farm home from the work quarters and gives the family privacy from the goings and comings of the farm hands. Living quarters are all on the second floor, where an upstairs terrace also gives private outdoors living space.

## South Carolina Passes River Dredging Act

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov. I. C. Blackwood signed the Santee-Cooper bill, thus placing upon the statute books one of the most momentous issues in the history of the State and bringing a step nearer to realization the development of the gigantic power and navigation project it represents.

Under the provisions of the measure, Governor Blackwood is authorized to appoint a commission of seven members to negotiate with the PWA for a $34,000,000 loan for financing the vast undertaking on the Santee and Cooper rivers in the lower section of the State.

So much significance was attached to the occasion that the Governor had planned to sign the sweeping measure in the presence of representative proponents of the project. However, the chief executive found it necessary to forgo the contemplated ceremony due to the probability that he might be called out of the city unexpectedly early in the week. He, therefore, decided to affix his signature promptly and without benefit of ceremony.

**Russia Buys Ford Tugs**

MONTREAL, June 2 (AP) — Two ocean-going tugs originally owned by the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, passed through Montreal yesterday en route from the Motor City to Vladivostok, having been purchased by the Soviet Government.

# *Pittsburgh, Now 'Smoky City,' Can Become Spotlessville*

*Only Easy Tolerance of Citizens Permits Pall of Soot and Dust to Disfigure Buildings, 'Smoke Professors' Tell Public*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, June 2—The lid is about to be clamped down on smudge pots of this city responsible for the pall of choking gases and soot that label it "Smoky City," say Dr. H. B. Meller and Mr. L. B. Sisson, "professors of smoke" at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Investigation in recent years has resulted in the evolution of improved fuel-combustion devices and smoke control methods which make it no longer necessary for industrial cities to put up with smoke nuisance. "Smoke palls are tethered to cities by no stronger ties than easy tolerance," says Professor Meller, who is also Pittsburgh's chief of the bureau of smoke regulation.

Indicating that action is about to be seen in local smoke abatement, he continues, "The application of control methods has lagged and regulatory efforts have been relaxed in recent months because of economic pressure which forced a lowering of volume in repairs, alterations and replacements of old heating and ventilating plants. Preventable smoke and dust are worthless by-products of incomplete combustion and uncontrolled emission. As such they not only have no sound economic justification, but are permitted to be discharged into city air only because of the good-natured tolerance of the people.

"How long this tolerance will continue is questionable. City people may demand a new deal in air as in other matters; they may include smokelessness as one of the attributes of a "good neighbor."

Smudge pots are literally stealing from people's pocketbooks, Smoke not only lowers property value and rental fees while increasing maintenance costs, but has gone so far as to bar certain districts from the loan market. Thus they have been placed outside the possibility of early rehabilitation. Water passing through soot-laden smoke changes gases to acids, notably sulphuric and hydrochloric which have a decidedly corrosive effect upon metals and stone.

The effect of dust and smoke upon city vegetation is well known. Not only exteriorly, but interiorly as well, plants are affected. Leaves acquire a tarry "overcoat" especially marked in the case of evergreen plant.

A five-point ordinance program is suggested by Professor Meller for community movement toward purer air: 1—no dense smoke in normal operation, light smoke only according to character of available fuel; 2—alterations to meet a new standard of smokeless operation; 3—time limit for compliance by all fuel-users; 4—dust separators in cases of excessive emission; and 5—progressive ordinance revision as improvements in fuels, appliances and practices.

**St. Louis Recommends Smoke-Resisting Trees**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Smoke-resisting trees for city growth are recommended by the Missouri Botanical Garden in its current bulletin. These trees, all semi-evergreen, are the pagoda, the English elm, the Chinese spindle and the soapberry.

Basing their conclusions on long observation in St. Louis where smoke is particularly injurious to trees during the late fall, winter and early spring months, members of the garden staff describe the pagoda tree as having proved itself "to be without a single objectionable habit as a city tree." This tree bears large clusters of white flowers which attract nectar-loving insects in the late summer and remains in full leaf longer than any other kind, according to the garden bulletin.

The English elm is approved because it keeps its leaves until freezing weather arrives. Other points in its favor for city growth include its absence from insect pests and its pyramidal shape which fits it for street use. The spindle tree from China, low spreading and forming a dense mass of green, continues to grow until a heavy frost, while the soapberry remains in foliage longer than any other North American tree. Being a small tree, the soapberry is recommended for use on lawns. A notable characteristic of it is its golden fruit clusters which turn black in January.


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# Progress in Education

## From Seniors to Kindergarten

### Whole School Celebrates the May and Learns, Too

By Carilyn Stevens

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BRIGHT blue skies overhead, balmy May breezes, green trees and green grass, fresh with the sweetness of springtime; pupils dressed in peasant costumes dancing folk dances on the green; teachers, all dressed up, too, joining in the merriment to the tune of old Dan Tucker; friends, parents and even grandparents completing the happy circle; May Queen perched on a leafy throne hung with lilac branches; flags of many nations waving from beautiful standards in friendly companionship; an occasion brimming full of freedom, good will and innocent joy, ending up with a picnic lunch on the lawn and ice cream for everyone—all this should be enough to justify any school in giving an entire day to a "May Day" celebration. "Just happiness" to stow away in one's memory, without anything else at all is a lot for any one day to give—at least so it seemed to one guest who was privileged to be present at the May Day celebration of North Shore Country Day School. Indeed the guest was under such a spell of enchantment that for a while everything else was forgotten but the magic of it all. (May Day at North Shore, be it known, is celebrated at a convenient date late in the Merrie Month, when spring along the shores of Lake Michigan has got over changing her mind about temperature and sunshine.)

But since one knew up his sleeve that May Day was a "project," fruitful of many by-products, it seemed to be one's duty to take out his note-book, sit down under a big shade tree and get down to brass tacks. It was the project of the eleventh grade and the committee in charge was made up of three lovely girls who fluttered up dressed in gay attire, eager to share their part in the day's pleasure. With shining eyes and faces glowing with enthusiasm of youth they all talked at once, which made taking notes all the more fun.

**It Began With Flags**

It had been their duty to organize the entire day. They had decided on an International Goodwill Festival, for one reason because it gave them such a wonderful opportunity to use the seven beautiful flags which had been a recent gift to the school. Wasn't it wonderful that their international festival happened to fall on International Good-will Day! But everything had worked out just like that for them! Each of the grades from the kindergarten on up had been asked to select a country to represent, to dress in appropriate costumes and to dance a folk dance under the greenwood tree in front of the queen's throne. They were genuine folk dances, too, not just make believe, and the music was the real stuff, too, played on a piano rolled out under the trees. Everyone had helped to make his own costumes. Even the second graders had painted their little kimonos (they were Japan) and had pinned them up ready to be sewed. The celebration began with a folk play in the auditorium by the fifth grade. This was followed by an all-school procession led by the queen riding in a cart drawn by a lilac-bedecked pony. The procession went off without a fumble! Not a hitch anywhere! The committee had reported back to their grade for approval every detail as the project progressed.

"We're going to write up project note-books," said the committee in a chorus," and hand these on to the next class. We'll tell just how we did everything and where we got everything and all about it. It'll be a great help next year. It's never been done before—note-books—but our experiences are very constructive. It will mean a lot for the school to have them." The committee flitted away with friendly goodbys.

**What Is It Worth?**

The Headmaster, wearing blue jeans topped off with a huge sombrero, sauntered by. "Would you be good enough to say what you think has been the most constructive feature in the celebration?" he was asked.

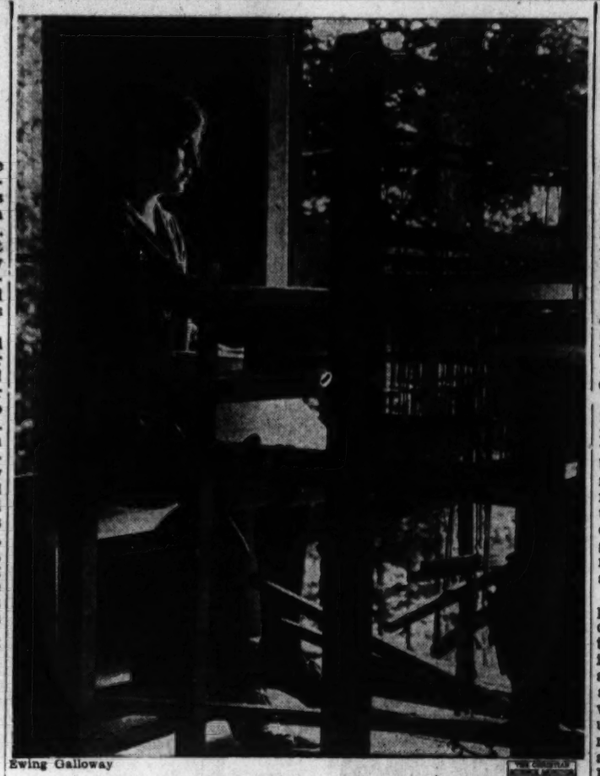
He sat down under the big shade tree, too. "It would be hard to say what I think is the most constructive," he said smiling, "but I am sure I can say what were SOME of the important results of today. For instance, I think it's a great thing when seniors, grown up young men and women, dance the English May Pole dance with the joyous abandon and spontaneity of children. (It had been a beautiful dance, faultlessly done, lovely young girls in old English costumes, boys in white suits tied with brilliant red sashes—a picture never to be forgotten.) It took a number of years to get the school up to this point and we're very proud of that dance. Besides it's a wholesome influence on the little folks to see the seniors in innocent play so free and unself-conscious.

"Another of the constructive features was the unity and coöperation in evidence. There was a period for a time that the young people pulled pretty strongly against any advice or counsel from us so we let them try to work out some projects entirely of their own without any assistance. They found it wasn't so easy and the results not very successful. The eleventh grade and their committee were very glad this year to ask for help and advice. It took a lot of executive ability to organize a big day like this. Just consider the procession. It isn't ever easy to get an excited, surging crowd into an orderly procession exactly on time. Those girls managed wonderfully well, partly because they were wise enough to select the right helpers. Unity and coöperation have been manifested in the entire success of the day.

"Sometimes I think we progressive schools may have gone too far along certain lines," went on the headmaster after a few minutes' silence. "We provide a series of experiences for our students which we call 'life experiences,' and this is fine as far as it goes, but it is not always enough. If the experiences bring no interpretation of life they are valueless as a means for character development. Sometimes the young people are not ready yet to do their own interpreting. Then it is for us, as teachers, to stand by and interpret the experiences for them."

Such a celebration as this seemed to offer endless opportunities to the various teachers to interpret the experiences of the day to their pupils from the tiny kindergarten tots on up to the gallant May Pole dancers. The results of loving effort, thought and time; flags of all nations; unity and coöperation; harmony and happiness—May Day celebration would afford plenty of material for weeks to come.

The notebook was nearly full and people were beginning to scatter homeward. The end of a perfect day! No, no, not quite a perfect day after all! There had been a serious slip-up about the ice-cream, we were told. The tenth grade boys had been given charge of the ice-cream with instructions to see that it was properly distributed. Supply and demand must be fairly worked out, they had been told. But instead, as soon as the ice-cream appeared on the lawn, feet began flying in that direction, the fastest runners often carrying off several helpings each, so that the owners of small legs that couldn't get over the ground very fast, and owners whose legs were too dignified to run, missed out entirely on this end of the celebration. Well, not so bad after all as part of a "project." The ice-cream fiasco will go down in the project notebooks of the committee with serious warnings and doubtless "constructive advice" as to how to prevent a like catastrophe another year.



Ewing Galloway

**In the Piney Fragrance of the Maine Woods**

As the vacation camps open up, there will be many scenes like these, for most of the old-time handicrafts have been included among the activities of the camps. And what a rich experience lies ahead of this girl and her camp mates! All that goes with the understanding of weaving, the making of something beautiful on an old-fashioned treadle loom, the history and tradition back of the handicraft—this is likely to open up a new world and a new interest to hosts of girls as they summer in the deep forests on the shores of lake or ocean.

## Property Placed in Trust

*You and the Law Series—14*

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

*These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.*

WHETHER for weal or for woe, the number of trusts is increasing at a rapid rate. A man making a will frequently leaves a portion of his property to a number of individuals and the balance to trustees in trust for certain purposes, such as providing an income for his wife, or for the education of his children. The trust actually comes into existence either upon his decease, or within a very short time afterward, and ends when its terms have been completely carried out.

A trust is said to exist where the property (real estate, stocks, bonds, etc.) is held by one party (the trustee) for the benefit of another (called the beneficiary). It presupposes three things, namely: the trust property, the trustee who has charge of the property, and the beneficiary for whose benefit the arrangement is made.

A trust known as a "living trust" performs in part what a trust under a will does. In these trusts a person (known in law as the donor) transfers certain property to a trustee for certain purposes. A trust agreement is drawn up setting out the facts in the case, the duties to be performed by the trustee, his acceptance of the trust and a description of the property transferred to him. The agreement frequently provides that the income from the trust property shall be paid to the donor during his life and after his decease to certain other persons, the trust property itself to belong to one or more persons after a certain period of time.

The trustee acts throughout in a fiduciary capacity—that is, he is bound to look after the interests of the beneficiary. If, by fraud or otherwise, he gains some advantage to himself, he is compelled by law to turn this over to the beneficiary.

The powers of a trustee depend upon the wording of the trust agreement under which he is acting. He may have little to do in handling the property or he may be given the widest discretion in investing and reinvesting the property intrusted to him.

Banks frequently act as trustees. Their handling of the property is purely impersonal and is done in the usual course of business. For this reason, some authorities hold that it is better to appoint an individual, preferably an attorney, to act as co-trustee, since he will give the matter more personal attention and will take a greater interest in the beneficiaries.

Once a trust is created, it will not fail if the trustee who is named in the will or trust agreement is not appointed, or if he becomes incompetent to act, or is disabled or passes on. In such a case, the court will act to appoint one.

The rapid increase in the number of trusts is being frowned upon by a good many people who are experienced in drawing and handling them. They feel that many trusts tie up property for too long a period of time. And then, too, the trustee is not always as capable of handling the property as it was supposed he (or it) would be.

However, there are cases where a trust seems to be the most satisfactory means of taking care of a situation. For this reason, the number of trusts will probably continue to rise steadily.

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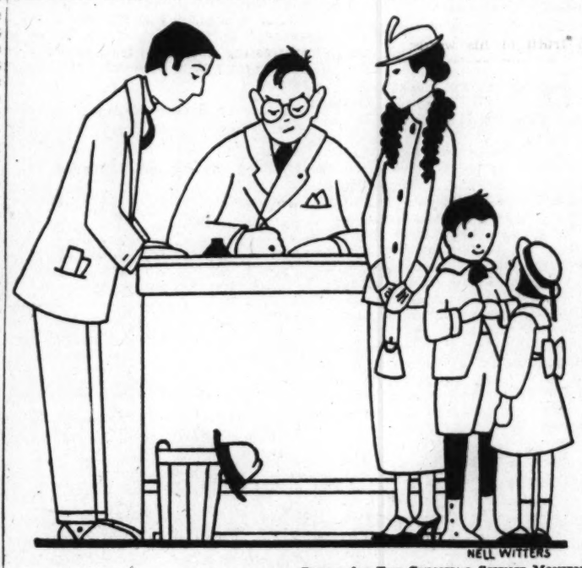

NELL WITTERS

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**A Man Making a Will.**

## School Film Experiment

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

The schools in St. Pancras, London, have tried an experiment in the use of the films in education which has had valuable results. The experiment aroused much interest, and visitors from New Zealand, Canada and South Africa were present as well as inspectors of the Board of Education, members of the London County Council, and the Mayor of St. Pancras. Use was made of the local cinema theater in the mornings, when it is not in use for adult audiences. In this way the children felt that they were going to a real adult cinema show, not one brought down to their level. The films included Drifters, Turbulent Timber, The Swallow Tail Butterfly and Contact.

It was decided to test by means of a questionnaire the comparative value of the silent film with captions and the silent film with captions and a narrator. Drifters, the story of the herring fishery, directed by John Grierson, was the film chosen for the test.

It was found that the silent film with a narrator was superior to the silent film with captions. The method has now been accepted, and funds only are needed to extend the scheme to the whole of London.

## The Parent

### Helping a Child to Overcome Misuse of Words

Minnesota

Dear Editor:

So often have I been helped by the letters in the Parent Column that in gratitude I wish to send in my answer to a recent inquiry about the problem of swearing.

When our small son first repeated in my presence an undesirable word which he had heard companions use, I was horrified and plainly showed my feelings. I explained how terrible I felt it was, and asked that he never do it again. The child was surprised and, doubtless, rather pleased at the emotion he had caused and continued to use the word occasionally. It was only with great effort and even punishment that I was able to get him to drop it.

The next time he picked up a wrong expression I changed my tactics. I acted almost unconcerned but told him that the word was not a nice one, that he never heard Mother or Daddy say it, and I thought if I were he, I would not use that kind of language, as the people he loved would not care to hear him talk that way. He tried it once or twice more but I either ignored it or reminded him quietly that that was the word I had asked him not to use, and in a few more days he dropped it entirely. That was several years ago and I never have had any more trouble about his using bad language.

Recently my son used a very disgusting expression and I asked him if he knew what it meant. He said he did not but that some of the boys said it. I explained the literal meaning and said that it was used as swearing by people who indulge in that sort of thing and that I would prefer he did not use it. He promptly answered, "All right, then I won't. I didn't know that was what it meant." I have never heard him use it since.

A short time ago our five-year-old daughter used an offensive word she had heard and remembering my previous experiences I quietly told her that that was a word which we did not use. She said some of her friends said it, and I told her that they must have heard someone say it who was angry or not being loving, and that the children had not known it was not a good word. She still seemed rather doubtful of my counsel, so I asked her if she thought Jesus ever talked like that and she agreed that he could not. Then I reminded her that she was learning to try to be like him and so she had better not say words that mother told her were not right to use. After that day she did not use the objectionable word again.

(Mrs.) G. G. M.

* * *

**From Teacher of 'Opportunity Class'**

Ohio

For many years I have read the Parent column and have derived much pleasure and help from it. I am writing with the hope that my letter may also be of some help to others.

I have had the privilege for some time of teaching "backward" children in an Opportunity Class as this kind of work is known in our city. This work has truly been a wonderful opportunity to me and a joy also to feel that I can be of service to God's little ones who seemingly are in need of special attention.

I believe this type of child responds more readily to commendation than do other children and I always try to give them some task of which I know they are capable and then praise them greatly for the accomplishment of the work. The so-called "inferiority complex" often found in the subnormal child is, to a great extent, due to a lack of confidence instilled in him in early childhood by parents and first teachers.

I try to help these children to see that they can do whatever is right to do and whatever is needed will be provided. We had so many proofs of this last Christmas season in finding and giving to their parents and little ones at home. How they did enjoy doing for others when led to see the happiness this brings!

This work has taught me patience and for this I am most grateful. I was much interested in the letter in the Parent Column of April 21 from Miss L. G. M. It is an interesting work and such a beautiful channel to help someone. (Miss) D. E. M.

## 'I Would Write Like Myself'

### And Never Develop a Copy-Book Mind

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

"THE greatest threat to modern civilization," I read one day in The Christian Science Monitor, "is mass thinking, the product of the mass mind." "The 'mass mind,'" so Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse tells us, "is fundamentally an ignorant mind, without capacity for noble instincts or independent thought. It follows the herd, it lacks initiative and courage, . . . it is capable of the greatest cruelty."

Philip Gibbs is of the same opinion. "Mass production is standardizing the mind," he once wrote, "there is the mass production of books, of music, of newspapers and magazines, of thought itself. People read the same novels at the same time, they listen to the same tune over the radio at the same hour. A good deal of courage is wanted for a man to be himself and himself alone."

I further learned from my newspaper that mass thinking is largely caused by wrong education. As I am, to some extent, responsible for guiding the thought of some extremely active little children of between four and seven years old, I hastily reviewed my methods, lest I, too, be unwittingly cultivating a "mass mind" and so constituting myself an unwilling menace to civilization. Perhaps an outsider might fail to see any vital association between my clamorous brood of "Blue-Birds"—as the members of our little kindergarten are called—and the future of civilization, but to any teacher with a sense of vocation, the connection will be obvious.

**"Jumble, Jet, Jeer, Jim"**

The question of handwriting was at that time uppermost in my thought. A selection of copy books had been sent on approval and, as I scanned the headings,—"kiss, cake, skin," "jumble jet jeer jim," "um um um um," "vim, nun, win,"—I had strong misgivings that here, in all its incoherence, illogicality and superficiality, was the "mass mind," at work at the very roots of education. So, with a sigh, I began to compile our own copy books.

A certain publication, arranged by one of the "Blue-Birds" in his off-time, was a help to me in the matter. It was called "The Boys' One," and contained lurid sentences about "sumrens" (a "howler," that, as is usually the case, reflects more discredit on grown-up pronunciation than on anything else) and "cruisers" and "zeppelins dropping boms on housis." When this little boy set to work on his new "copy book," the meticulous care that was bestowed on words such as "airplane," "zeppelin" and "submarine," as compared with the scanty attention that was paid to "milk," "table," and "auntie," taught me that the copy-book compiler who overlooks the element of individual interest is simply defeating his own ends.

One of the indictments leveled at the "mass mind" was that it "retreats to a belief in war." At this point, I realized with a shock that individual minds also "retreat to a belief in war," so I introduced into the kindergarten a zoölogical garden of wild animals—buffaloes, moose, lions, crocodiles—and was relieved to find that they were warmly taken to heart by my little war-mongers. Indeed, if one of the children had to be kept at home, he would send to school for his favorite polar-bear or elephant to share his temporary confinement. And while their contemporaries were suffering in boredom from "fat cats," "rats" and "mats," the "Blue-Birds," spurred on by the motive powers of interest and love, were wrestling with such unconventional words as "camel," "baby hippo," "elephant" and "kangaroo."

Our writing books began to reflect the more peaceable trend of thought, but there was still an unsatisfactory lack of coherence about them—again the fault of grown-ups, for children of four and five think and speak in logical, coherent phrases. Why then should they be expected to write in odd disjointed words and syllables?

**Hitting a Lovely Sentence**

So now, as soon as they can control a pencil, the "Blue-Birds" compose their own sentences, which are transcribed by the teacher and then either traced over or copied by the children. No poet, hunting for the "mot juste," could show more delight and enthusiasm than these children, when they hit upon a "lovely sentence," and even when it has been painstakingly transcribed in the little writing books, its charm still lingers. There is the joy, for instance, of reading it out to the other children, and though the recital may seem a little insipid to the teacher, the contemporaries are genuinely thrilled. They applaud when Richard reads how his Daddy had given him a parrot's feather or he thought he had seen the lifeboat.

It seems so obvious today that the school of the past did not make sufficient allowance for the play and interplay, the action and reaction of one child on another. How can a teacher, belonging to a different generation, give the child just the necessary stimulus? "I told the inspector the story of Adam and Eve," said a little elementary-school child to me, in strict confidence, "but, do you know, I believe he'd heard it all before."

We once heard a story of a poor author, who was promised a large sum of money to write a novel, the only stipulation being that when finished the manuscript should be destroyed unread. The author made a beginning, but found himself wholly unable to proceed with so thankless a task. And yet the poets and novelists of tomorrow are writing today under similar conditions, at least as far as their own generation is concerned!

So, from the very beginning, our children write, not just to acquire mechanical proficiency, but with the logical aim of communicating their thoughts, and then not only to each other—they even give a thought to posterity. "I shall save my book for my children to read," announces Richard. "I shan't have children. I shall have a motorcar," contributes Jim. "I shan't get married either," interpolates Derek, "I'm going to be an airman and it wouldn't be fair to the woman. What are you going to be, Dan?" Dan ruminates; "I think I'd better be just a Daddy." (These little conversations, which are quite beside the point, have a way of cropping up in schools, as every teacher knows!)

'Not like Shakespeare would I write,
Not like Dante if I might.
Like myself, or not at all.'

**Reflected Individuality**

It is very illuminating to find how, from the very beginning, the children's writing books, released from the pressure of the "copy-book mind," reflect their individual tastes and characters. Richard's appreciative nature shows itself in phrases such as "I do like elephants . . . snow . . . going fishing . . . and coming to school. . . ." Joan's diary is largely a chronicle of Mummie's comings and goings and sayings and doings. Jack has written "Travel by bus" three times, and this repetition of a very ordinary phrase never fails to cause him keen amusement every time he reads it, a psychological reaction that may also be studied in any pantomime audience. Rhymes appear at a very early age.

Take him
And shake him
And jolly well wake him!
Mister Moon
Has gone to school
To meet his sister June.
When it's Life-Boat Day
And the Life-Boat comes our way,
Anne and Michael shout 'Hurray.'

Rubbish, perhaps, but not worse than "jumble, jet, jeer, jim!"

We do hope by methods such as these to defeat the "copybook mind," and to turn out men and women capable of thinking for themselves.

A. D. H.


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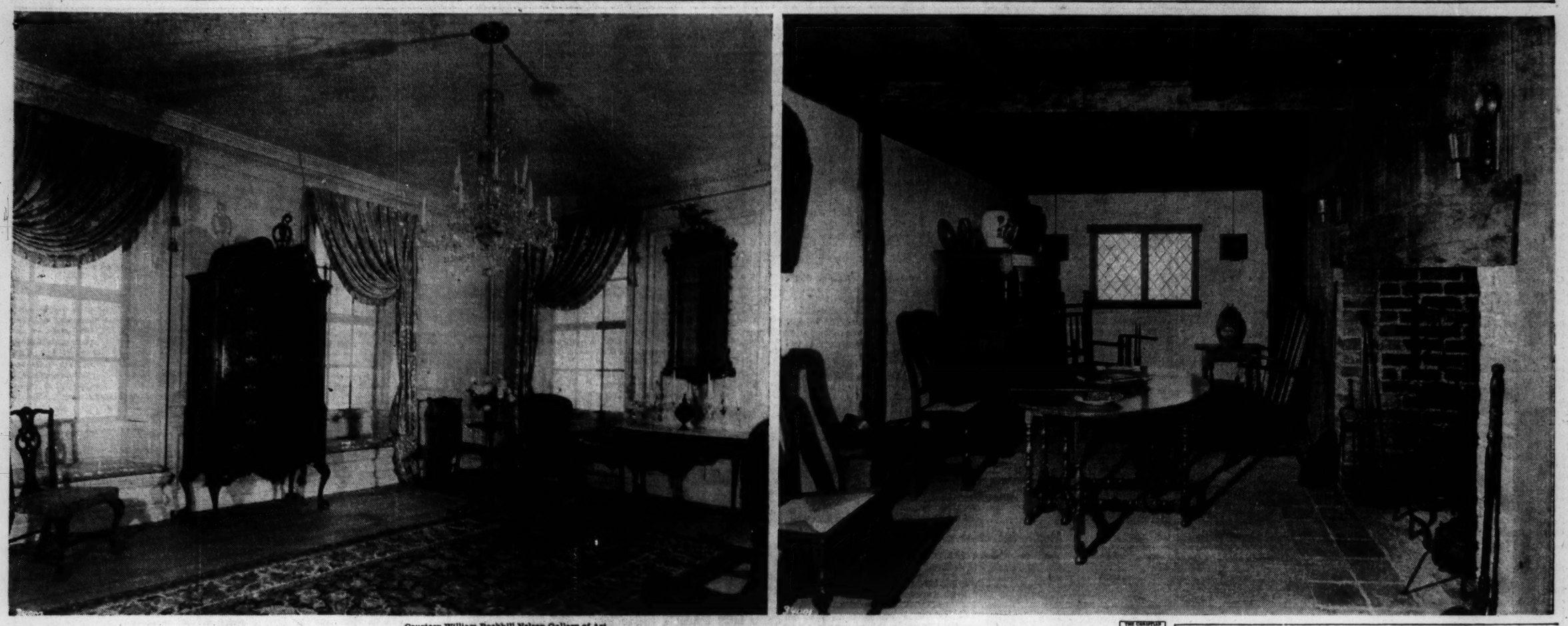
# Interior Decoration and Antiques



Courtesy William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art

*Two of the five early American rooms in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art. At the left is the spacious drawing room from the mansion built at Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1754 by the wealthy merchant Robert Hooper of Marblehead. The furniture is of the Chippendale type, the highboy being an eminent achievement of a Philadelphia cabinetmaker. At the right is a kitchen from an old home in Deerfield, New Hampshire, constructed before 1700 and outfitted with types of joinery of the late 1600s, the court cupboard of oak being notably fine.*

## Colonial Rooms in Kansas Museum

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Kansas City

FIVE early American rooms have been brought from various sections along the Atlantic seacoast and arranged en suite in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in this city. The trustees of the gallery were from the first determined to secure, if possible, original rooms, instead of copies. Their three-year search has been amply rewarded. The rooms harmonize as though they were from a single mansion and give a comprehensive survey of colonial architecture from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. They have been fitted into their place in the gallery without a single change in shape or size. The men intrusted with the purchase rarely found the right furniture in the rooms they bought. The occupants had usually disposed of the original pieces and substituted chairs and tables of more recent mode. Suitable pieces of authentic age have, however, been found and placed in the proper setting.

The entrance hall or vestibule came from a house in Port Royal, Va., and was built between 1750 and 1775. It is typical of tidewater Virginia architecture, with its beautifully proportioned and carved broken pediments over the doors, the delicate Greek fret of the cornice and the sweeping arch at the end of the room. This is a half-paneled room. The wainscoting and other woodwork have been painted oyster white, while the plaster walls are a delicate aubergine, a combination often found in old Virginia rooms after layers of paint have been removed. The Sheraton chest-on-chest and secretary-bookcase containing examples of early American glass, the spinet with its delicate lines, and the Chippendale side-chair which came from Mount Vernon are all of interest. The Simon Willard clock is labeled on the face, "Warranted for Mary Hill, Sherbern." Pasted on the back is an advertisement of the Willard Clock Manufactory and "directions to set clocks in motion." This clock was secured from the great-great-granddaughter of the original owner, Mary Hill, who was an expert braider of straw.

**Built by Hooper of Marblehead —1754**

The stately drawing-room in the early American suite came from "The Lindens" at Danvers, Mass. The house, at one time the residence of Gen. Thomas Gage, was built in 1754 by Robert Hooper for his son. On a trip to England, Hooper was so impressed by the elegance of the English coaches, that after returning to his other home in Marblehead, he had a fine coach made, only to find that some of the streets were too narrow for it. The chandelier, candelabra, and hangings, as well as the Philadelphia mahogany highboy, are in their original places in this historic room. The furniture is mostly of the Chippendale type, although there are a late Sheraton ("Duncan Phyfe") table and sofa. There are three deeply splayed window seats. Concealed within the sides of each window are built-in shutters, paneled in harmony with the rest of the walls.

One of the most colorful interiors here is the dining-room, taken from a house in Salem, Mass., dating 1795 to 1800. The tones of the decorative French landscape design in the hand-blocked wall paper are unfaded. Molded plaster ornaments of the mantle and overdoors, representing classical figures, baskets of fruit, vases, garlands, etc., are such as may be found in all paneling coming from the shop of Samuel McIntyre, the outstanding architect of Massachusetts of that time. The very rare Duncan Phyfe dining-table and the set of six Heppelwhite chairs made in New York for the Livingston family are outstanding examples of furniture. Upon the inlaid Sheraton sideboard is a thumbprint compote of glass and a set of knife boxes for holding the cutlery.

**This Room From South Carolina**

The bedroom comes from a house built by Isaac Hayne about 1770 in Jacksonboro, S. C., former capital of the State. There is a four-poster bed of mahogany with bedspread and canopy of the Napoleonic design toile de Jouy. The embroidered mull curtains in the windows and the hooked rug in imitation of an Aubusson carpet are typical of what would be found in a southern bedroom of this period.

The earliest room in the group is the New England kitchen or keeping-room from a colonial home in Deerfield, N. H., dating 1675—1700. The great fireplace with its arched built-in oven is equipped with the usual implements for cleaning the hearth. Among the utensils for cooking are great iron pots and a swing crane. A nine-foot beam forms the lintel; square tile-like bricks are used for the front hearth. The wide, pine, floor and ceiling boards, heavy summer beam, girders, and gunstock posts are also originals. The leaded window is a copy from the Browne house of Watertown, Mass.

A fine court cupboard, an oval gate-leg table, and a comb-back Windsor chair are in this room. A mold for 24 candles and a ladle of copper for pouring in the tallow are here, and on the wall are candle sconces with mirrors to reflect the light. In a niche at the back is a dower chest which was at once a seat and a wardrobe, upon it carved a tulip design as well as two hearts with the initials of the bride and groom. Here, too, is a pine Bible box made in 1650, which held not only the family Bible but possibly the grant of land from the King, and other valuable papers. Many examples of primitive American art may be found on the walls of these period rooms. The light which comes through the windows, although artificial, has the appearance of actual mellow daylight.

## 'True Taste Is All-Embracing'

*"He has no taste whose taste is for one thing only. . . . True taste is all-embracing, comprehending beauty of every kind, never expecting from any a greater or different delight than it can by its nature give."*
—G. E. LESSING, 1729-1781.

*By* **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

TWO sentences that were printed on this page two weeks ago seemed to me very full of meaning for all who are concerned with the subjects noticed in these columns. They can be applied so helpfully and so aptly to the attitudes of all of us that they have been printed again, and this time more conspicuously, just above.

When Lessing says that "He has no taste whose taste is for one thing only," he startles us by breaking down whole stretches of blank walls in which we may have had only a small window, or possibly two or three. In place of limited views of one, or two or three, forms of beauty, he intimates there are a great many of them. More than that, if we really haven't become interested in several or many kinds of beauty we are not qualified to truly appreciate any one of them.

In the hope not to appear too personal, I venture reminiscence that may show why Lessing's words look so wise and so profoundly full of truth. It seems only a few years ago that my own taste was so much for one thing that, by Lessing's rating, I had no taste at all. The occupation may have had something to do with the condition, when the collection of "antiques" became a diversion. Unconsciously perhaps, it provided a sort of an escape from necessity's routine and in the direction of an unrecognized desire for contacts with the beautiful in nature and in art.

**Some Motives Actuating Collectors**

In the direction, I have said, for then there was no thought of the destination of the activity. It seemed to be impelled by a somewhat prevalent antiquarian liking for old-time things. This liking appears to be made up of various feelings—regard for whatever was associated with ancestors or their times; interest in things that make persons and events of history seem more intimate and real; more or less (sometimes excessive) sentiment, along with both these. Then there are the adventure of the hunt and the excitement of the find; and there will almost surely come the friendly rivalry with fellow men and women who have had other hunts and made other finds.

Evidently, one may derive little or much from collecting any or all the classes of objects that are known as antiques. For me it may have been an average benefit with maybe a more-than-average attention to fine points of style in the designs of the numerous so-called periods.

And so the matter stood for a few years. Then there came the realization that, taken all together, these examples of former cabinetwork, fabrics, china, glass, pewter, silverware and whatnot, constituted the interior decorations of certain eras. Each of these eras had its definite standards of art-in-the-home, although the term interior decoration has been devised rather recently.

**Old Craftsmen Appliers of Art**

Here was another and a new sector opened for me. It was a larger one, with a more widely spread outlook than the one of the collector. Although the former was kept open the new one was most used, for it let me see a number of other inspiring scenes. Very soon these became richly colored and animated. The cabinetmaker, the weaver, the pewterer, the silversmith, even the blacksmith were seen to be appliers of artistic design to useful objects of one sort or another. In each generation they followed the lead of architecture, sculpture and painting, by adapting to things of practical use the current standards of the fine arts, each group for its own country.

Looking more closely at what had been done in succeeding centuries by men of the fine arts and by those of the applied arts, it was seen that their works could sometimes be placed in either class, according to one's opinion or inclination. That is, it is not always easy to say that a painting or sculpture is not decorative art, to be classed broadly with a fine cabinet or rare rug.

**Fine Arts and Applied Blend**

This was a freshly expanded view, permitting me to see that the appliers of art to useful things and those who produce art without attaching it to anything, may be the same men working at different times; or, they may be classes set apart only by sometimes imaginary bounds, so that their work may be rightly assigned to either group with equal justice.

Fundamentally, then, this fresh idea was, that there may be similarity in the essentials of high artistic endeavor even though those efforts are as contrasting as a colonial Gillingham highboy and a Copley portrait. What those essentials are does not yet appear, but surely man's talents are not given him with tags attached. They are too much of the infinite for that.

The latest window to be opened seems to be still higher in the walls where the air is clearer and vision goes farther. All efforts at shaping things of beauty seem from here to be kindred efforts, wherever they are allowed to employ freely innate abilities. Some Central African sculptures in wood, lately shown in the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, were of memorable artistic quality. They hold me in admiration as completely as did archaic marble fragments of Grecian figures in Rome's Capitoline Museum, although their makers be far apart in time and cultures. I come to feel a fraternity of impulse in all phases of the arts, whether they be labeled "Fine" or "Applied"; or as others chose to say, Industrial, Decorative, the Arts of Design.

**Belief In Our Own Appreciation**

Looking out with widened vision and noticing clearly so many things that have not given lively enjoyment before, I have a hint that I should not place limits on my own pleasures by deciding that this or that type of beauty cannot be understood or enjoyed. Whatever form it is in, whoever produced it may be assumed to be my companion in desire for beauty. I will give attention with complete tranquillity and receptiveness to his attempt to express some idea that may be beyond my clear seeing though he eagerly does his best to picture it with brush, chisel or pen. I may not be ready to understand him, perhaps having thought too little in the manner in which he thinks and works. But my attempt to understand takes me nearer that end and may make the next effort carry me still farther. I am sure that it will.

The two last lines in that quotation round out completely for me the adjustments needed if I am to see in every man's work of hand or of thought all that he endeavored to leave there. "Never expecting from any a greater or different delight than it can by its nature give." This urges me to see and to hear and to feel with entire openmindedness, as I face any man's attempt to do something fine. It may be a forged door-latch or a triumphal arch; a very modern sculpture or a French king's gardens; Picasso's "Three Masks" or the ancient frescoes of a remote Italian church; a Norwegian farmer's house or the Rockefeller Center.

If I am able to feel equally friendly companionship with those who created all these forms, perhaps I will get from each one that different delight it can by its nature give. To do so I have to forget for the time other and more expert work of the same character and look for the idea that impelled this particular man. That idea may not be discovered at all, and I am left unstirred; or it may be made so clear, strong and fine as to be instantly and steadily absorbing and inspiring. Approaching it I should try to have no definite expectations, great or small, but be ready to let the thing have its way as with me when we meet.

All this experience has prepared me to see some of the truth that there is in the familiar statement, that following up all the connections of any subject will in the end include all creation. Although I have not gone far in gaining that true taste which Lessing says "is all-embracing," enough progress has been made to fit me to see the force and truth of his words

## A Duncan Phyfe Room Presented

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

THE Museum of the City of New York has received in memory of Mr. Harry Horton Benkard the gift of a Duncan Phyfe drawing-room. The furniture represents Phyfe in his early Sheraton period in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when he was at his best, and consists of three side tables, a sewing table, a wing chair, a large settee and five side tables.

Only three labeled pieces of Duncan Phyfe's work are known to exist, and these are not in this ensemble. On the other hand, the examples shown are well documented as Phyfe designs and products of his shop in Partition Street—now Fulton Street—in this city, probably during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

To these pieces is added a gaming table by a contemporary, Charles Honoré Lannuier, which, when opened, discloses a backgammon board with ivory and ebony counters, the original "men" used with this board. Two Lowestoft bowls, one of which belonged to Phyfe, are placed on two tables. The walls of the room are enriched by a portrait by Rembrandt Peale and a landscape by Thomas Birch.

A delightful background has been built up for these furnishings. The woodwork, which includes a finely carved and painted fireplace, was removed from an old house built about 1800 in Greenwich Street, then a fashionable thoroughfare. A residence in Boston—the Harrison Gray Otis house—has inspired the color scheme, which flushes the walls with a pale salmon tint and paints the woodwork with a delicate green, picking out a relief in white. The green is repeated in the striped taffeta, a century or more old, used for the upholstery and for the over-curtains; the salmon, somewhat intensified, is reiterated in the under-curtains. An Aubusson rug of 1820 gazes up at a sparkling chandelier of Irish glass.

In a gallery nearby, empire costumes enable one to see imaginatively the ladies and gentlemen for whom Phyfe furnished his interiors. Like their furniture, these men and women who gave post-Kniskerbocker New York its character from 1800 to 1830, drew themselves out into spire-like, attenuated forms, the women wearing long skirts and bodices which were scarcely more than puffs. A collection of early nineteenth century china, all of which once lent suavity to the dining tables of distinguished New York families, further animates the scene.

H. J. K.

## Sofa Cushions As Motives

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

New York

HAVE you ever seen a sofa cushion which was not a mere accessory, but something to build a room around? I had not until today, when I wandered into the Frankl Gallery which sells unique and distinguished furnishings. There I was shown a collection of—yes—seriously beautiful pillows. They are batiqued in rich colors that glow darkly, if you know what I mean, on unbleached cotton and portray tender little Italian landscapes in the style of the "primitives,"

Here is the formalized tree, sturdy, solemn and naïve as a child; and big-throated doves; and kneeling sheep; and little churches way up on hills, all "composed" into the loveliest scenes, which somehow touch the heart. These covers sell for $10.50 and $4.50, according to their size, and they are all batiqued by one Italian artist and offered in this country only by Mr. Frankl.

Particularly to the dweller among city walls, Mr. Frankl recommends "terrariums," that is, great glass bowls with removable disks for covers, in which are planted in black earth such woodsy growths as need no watering, but merely the condensation of moisture which they produce for themselves. The cover is removed and replaced according to the amount of precipitation visible in the terrarium. Set on a glass table, such an ornament is particularly lovely, seen right-side-up and upside-down. It is almost as good as a walk in the woods!

Contemporary enthusiasm for folk arts is making our summer tables gay with peasant linens. Plaids, checks, stripes in gay colors, which yet achieve mellowness in their combination, are to be bought this month at the Grande Maison de Blanc, where "removal sale" discounts of 10 to 50 per cent render them extremely attractive purchases.

Lamp shades have a fancy this summer for being six-sided. On each side may be painted or printed in colors gay and dramatic landscapes, and the sides are separated, framed, as it were, by plain panels. Materials which resemble vellum, whatever the trade name, are popular. They are used also for the deeply fluted or corrugated shades which are much seen.

H.

## In New York Shops

*By* **Helen Johnson Keyes**

*Special from The Christian Sciences Monitor Bureau*

New York

MANY people at present are renting summer cottages, the furnishings of which are insufficient for the inmoving family. Department stores are offering numerous advantageously-priced objects by means of which such inadequacies can be remedied.

In one large basement store, army cots with flat springs and cotton mattresses are priced as low as $7.30. With coil springs and the same mattress, they sell for $13.70.

Chairs frequently are too few in number for week-end hospitality. A high hassock will often serve as a substitute, and these, of the same height as a chair and covered with leather-like fabric, in monotone or contrasting colors, sell from 98 cents up to about $5.00 at another establishment.

* * *

A lack of bureaus can constitute another deficiency. Small wooden chests of four drawers, neatly enameled, are offered by this store for $10.29. Cheaper still are the cardboard ones covered with attractive papers, intended for the well-groomed closet but nevertheless pretty in a summer bedroom. Wooden shoe cabinets sell for $5.59. An excellent dressing table is one finished in ivory enamel and about 16 inches square, with compartments and a mirror on the cover, which closes down over the toilet appurtenances.

* * *

Slip-covers are a short-cut to charm. The McCall Co. has issued paper patterns for seven types of chair and two types of sofa. These patterns sell for 35 cents and require, for example, for a wing chair, 12½ yards of 31-inch material, and some finishings. Delightful fabrics for these slip covers are woven-effect cretonnes, which I saw priced at 49 cents a yard. They are most pleasingly patterned like loom goods, in a variety of mellow colors, and are more novel than chintzes and jaspés.

* * *

Ready-made seat- and back-covers for boudoir chairs can be had for 59 and 98 cents. Chintz-covered, napok-filled cushions about a foot square, gay as flower gardens, are sold by this store for 3[illegible] cents. Every room needs a waste basket. Fiber baskets covered with interesting papers and prints, and metal and enameled receptacles are priced at 94 cents, 98 cents and $1.69.

A particularly neat umbrella stand is a narrow, slablike model with four compartments, each for one umbrella. Enameled black-and-yellow, it is really an ornament.

* * *

Awnings of eight-ounce army duck can be had for windows measuring 30, 36, 42 and 48 inches, at respectively $2.59, $2.98, $3.34 and $3.49. These are cut with sides. Those with only partial side protection sell for approximately a dollar less; and those with no sides may be had for as little as $1.98. A permanently fixed, sideless awning, speared onto metal shafts sells for less than $1.

Venetian blinds, whose patterned shadows are so soothing in a warm room, have greatly descended in their price range and are obtainable in widths from about 24 to 38 inches for $5.94 and $6.49.

A draw-curtain rod is featured which can be installed by the amateur in ten minutes. It comes completely assembled with cords, pulleys and smooth-rolling carriers and has merely to be fastened upon the brackets and connected with the drapes.

## Selling a Room

BUYING the whole interior of the clothes closet or powder room on one floor of a department store is an experience never known to our grandmothers. A powder room, all set up in the chintz department of a State Street store, suggests what kind of paper to put on the wall and how to fit out the shelves, powder table and window to make an ensemble.

The small dressing table was hung with pleated white permatex—a rubberized, waterproof, washable material—polka dot cut-outs of the same stuff being used as a border for the orchid walls. A cotton material, also of polka dot design, was made into a stiff cover to fit over one's hat when on the shelf. The same cotton covered several boxes and baskets unifying the scheme.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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## Mr. Coward as Satirist

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

London

TWO events have recently conspired to concentrate the attention of theatrical London on Mr. Noel Coward. The first of these was his retirement from the cast of his own play, "Conversation Piece," at His Majesty's. It was known from the beginning of this play's run that Mr. Coward intended to relinquish the chief man's part as soon as a suitable substitute could be found, and this condition has now been fulfilled by M. Pierre Fresnay, a young French actor who became a member of the Comédie Française company before he was 20. M. Fresnay became a Sociétaire of the Comédie Française in 1925, and resigned in 1927, an action which involved him in complicated lawsuits resulting in his being perpetually banned from ever again appearing in any French Theater. Later, M. Fresnay won an appeal against this judgment, and has since acted in many Paris theaters. His performance of the Duc de Chaucigny-Varennes in "Conversation Piece" is a very poised and able bit of work.

The second event that has put Mr. Coward into the limelight is the fact that for the first time in his life he has recently consented to produce a play not written by himself. This is Mr. S. N. Behrman's "Biography," at the Globe Theater. It is understood that this play also represents Mr. Coward's opening essay in theatrical management, in coöperation with Miss Lynne Fontanne and Mr. Alfred Lunt.

* * *

Mr. Coward has thus traversed the road from minor actor to theatrical manager in a very short space of time, into which, however, he has crammed enough experience to satisfy the most voracious appetite. His first appearance on the stage was made in 1910 at the age of 11, when he took part in a children's fairy play called "The Goldfish." Ten years later his own first play, "I'll Leave It to You," was produced in London. In 1927 he made his début as a composer, with the revue, "This Year of Grace," for both the words and music of which he was responsible. A further step in his career was taken in 1932, when he made his first appearance as a conductor, directing the opening performance of his revue, "Words and Music." The year before, he had made a great success as the producer of his own play, "Cavalcade."

But though Mr. Coward is producer, conductor, composer, manager actor and librettist, it is as author that he arouses most interest. Contrary to the usual view, his latest piece shows considerable advance in skill and promise on his previous work. His early plays dealt almost exclusively with singularly unpleasant people, the appallingly dull "bright young things" of the immediately post-war years. It was as a satirist, a flagellator of the follies and excesses of his time, that he made his name.

* * *

Now this kind of comedy writing calls above all things for detachment. The comic writer laughs at the man who sits down on his hat. But he does not sit down on his hat himself He preserves an attitude of superiority. Shakespeare loses himself in the passion of Lear, but he stands outside Dogberry and Verges. Mr. Coward did not keep this attitude of detachment in his early days. He wrote, not so much like one exposing confusion, as like a man confused. He gave the impression of not being sure of himself. He seemed to be too much of the people he described to be able to see them in their proper relationship to the rest of the world. Thus he suffered from a constant tendency, in plays like "The Vortex" and "Fallen Angels," to break the comic convention by some stridency, something out of key, resulting from an uncontrolled and unhappy sincerity.

In "Cavalcade" he turned to more agreeable things. It was a superficially stirring production, but did not really advance Mr. Coward in the art of the dramatist. Dedicated to singing the glories of British blood and state, it showed a certain cheapness of spirit, a Rule-Britannia, We-don't-want-to-fight-but-by-Jingo-if-we-do humor not compatible with any deep understanding of its subject. When made into a film, this play had a great success in the United States. But whereas it is generous of an American audience to recognize the greatness of the British Empire, it is not equally desirable for an English author to use all the resources of Drury Lane to boast blatantly about it. Not, at any rate, when that author has the abilities of Mr. Coward.

In "Conversation Piece" Mr. Coward resumes his customary pursuit of the unpleasant. All the characters of this Regency charade are going their several ways, in their satins and silks, and with delicate, mincing steps, down the primrose path. The play has no pretension to greatness. Less charmingly decorated by Mrs. Calthrop, or less surely directed by Mr. Coward, it might even at times have become dull. But it shows an immense gain in that detachment and self-possession essential to a writer of comedy. The moral verdict which Mr. Coward had to deliver in "The Vortex" was so surging within him that he could do no otherwise than bring it out in a set speech of denunciation spoken by the "hero" to his mother—a most uncomfortable episode recalling the naïve didacticism of "Eric, or Little by Little."

But in "Conversation Piece" Mr. Coward shows himself a much more accomplished craftsman. Here, as true satirists do in all their work, he passes judgment on his characters. But instead of baldly stating his moral with the obvious fear of the unskilled dramatist that unless he does so explicitly his audience will not observe its presence, he implies it in the very structure of his play. The dark, drab, sinister, silent figure of Mrs. Dragon—played by Miss Betty Shale with remarkable effectiveness—is the sole comment needed on the flashing, worthless lives that form the substance of the drama. She is the unlovely goal whither they are all tending. To her might be applied the words of Hamlet, if he had met Mr. Coward's sorry cast of characters—"Let her paint an inch thick, to this favor she must come." In her clothes is the smell of the burning of that bonfire which, we are told on the authority of a writer whom Coleridge took to be Shakespeare, is the terminus of the primrose path. In the subtlety of this characterization we can discern great hopes for the future of Mr. Coward's development.

HAROLD HOBSON.

© Dorothy Wilding — Noel Coward

## Miniatures in Philadelphia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia

A TEMPORARY miniature gallery, to be superseded in the not-too-distant future by a permanent room dedicated to the memory of Louis Rodman Page, has been opened at the Philadelphia Museum of Art with an impressive loan exhibition of old miniatures culled from the city's private collections.

Philadelphia is especially rich in such possessions, as is abundantly proved both by the inclusion of so many likenesses of local ancestors and by the size and range of such collections as those lent for the occasion by Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, herself a miniaturist, and Mrs. Daniel J. McCarthy.

By way of contrast and comparison one may find a few contemporary examples of the art provided by the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, which is collaborating with the Philadelphia Museum of Art in the exhibition.

One is impressed by two aspects of the show. One is the close parallel established between the styles of miniature and oil painting as the two arts marched down the years. The other is the use of the miniature for more playful purposes than the staid and formal portrait.

Not even kings were always accorded the pomp and circumstance of their positions. One of the most interesting of the miniatures is John Russell's freely handled portrait sketch on ivory of King George IV, revealing that monarch as a large, jolly individual with flowing gray locks and an engagingly informal light green garb.

Another noteworthy English contribution is Gainsborough's color drawing of "Miss Bedingfield," a tiny portrait study resembling in technique and graining a water color on paper rather than a miniature on ivory. The emphasis is upon draftsmanship.

Two rare miniature relics are also included. One is a study of a serious young man with black hair, black coat and a black book, a severe and startlingly simple conception by the great Spaniard Goya. Although so small in size, the portrait carries all the dignity of a large canvas. It is said to be the only Goya miniature in the United States and is owned by Mrs. J. Madison Taylor.

The second historic item is the Duplessis miniature of Benjamin Franklin, which has been given to the museum by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness. Much controversy has raged about this miniature, which some say is definitely the famous one given to Franklin by Louis XVI, while others claim that it is only a replica.

If one delights to study the work of the individual miniaturist perhaps the best opportunity is found in the group of miniatures by Edward Green Malbone, an artist who brought to that form of painting a wealth of detail that may be appreciated fully only when viewed under an enlarging glass. Yet so perfectly is detail subordinated to realistic portraiture that it never forces itself upon the attention. Malbone painted many of America's first families during the formative period of the Republic. Among the finest of his works in the present showing are the delicate yet strong characterization of Mrs. Trapier of South Carolina, the two portraits of Asher and Joseph Marx, and the particularly exquisite drawing of Caroline Fenno.

Early American miniaturists such as the Peales, Sully and Inman are represented; while France, in addition to the Duplessis Franklin, contributes another of the collector's striking items in a love token of sentimental design wrought of hair and paint, with floral motifs, love knots and little birds.

It is to such uses of the miniaturist's art that one turns for a moment of relaxation. How different are these amusing bits from the sternly historical portraits of Mary and of Oliver Cromwell! There is a strong flavor of the Renaissance and the later baroque in the little commemorative miniature with allegorical angels dedicated to Henry Peronneau in 1786; while a touch of the curio haunts the weird eye miniatures framed as pendants.

While the majority of the miniatures are English and American in origin, one may also find one touching upon a German phase of the art, and painted by Jeremiah Theus, while an elaborately costumed twin portrait miniature comes from a Russian source.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

## Chester County Art Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

West Chester, Penna.

CHESTER COUNTY ART ASSOCIATION'S annual exhibitions comprise an adult showing of art in various media, with particular emphasis upon oils, water colors and black-and-whites; a display of art work done in public and private schools, and a gallery devoted to the work of young artists of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts summer school at Chester Springs. A separate room is set aside for arts and crafts, while photographs claim another gallery.

Several interesting young artists whose work first gained attention in the West Chester exhibitions have since claimed notice in one-man showings or as prize winners. Two such are Miss Henriette Wyeth, daughter of the mural painter and illustrator N. C. Wyeth, and Mr. Wayne Martin. In the recent exhibition Miss Wyeth contributed a daring study in figure foreshortening, and two landscape sketches, a phase of subject matter that is new to her. Mr. Martin was represented by two of his weirdly imaginative compositions, and an excellent canvas of landscape elements, simplified and organized.

The most ambitious oil in the exhibition, however, was the first prize winner, "St. Jean de Luz," by Mr. Max Bernd-Cohen, a newcomer to West Chester, who has returned to his native America after eight years in Europe. He possesses a strong feeling for active design, sweeping landscape elements into moving pattern with a handling of pigments and of brush stroke that bespeaks the influence of Cézanne.

"The Cellist," by Mr. Henry White Taylor, awarded second prize, is weak in comparison, and much less carefully studied from the standpoint of pattern organization.

Third prize for oil went to Miss Marian Farnham for a still-life, "After the Opera"; while honorable mention was accorded Mr. George Gillett Whitney for a portrait study, "Elizabeth Matson"; Miss Carolyn Wyeth for "The Light House," an oil conceived in bold contrasts and more original in handling than the third prize winner, and Miss Quita Brodhead for a "Still-Life."

Prizes for water color went to Mr. Guy Edgar Fry for a monotype; to Mr. Geoffrey Grier for an ambitious pastel study of a little girl in a green party frock, and to Miss Mary Windle Haines for a group of still-life compositions. Mention was awarded to Messrs. Leyland Thorn, Morris Blackburn and Pasquale M. Battaglia.

Mr. Gordon Smyth won first prize in the black-and-white section for his series of farm aquatints. Second prize went to Mr. Andrew Wyeth, and third to Miss Quita Brodhead.

The sparse array of sculpture rendered prize giving in that division a perfunctory matter. First prize went to Mr. Wharton Esherick and honorable mention to Miss Roberta Randolph Marshall. Mr. Edward A. Weinberg received first prize for crafts, while Miss Marshall again was given honorable mention.

## The Artists Speak

**Artists at Work, by Stanley Casson. London: Harrap. 5s.**

SELDOM is a direct connection between layman and artist established with such an approach to general lucidity as that attained by Mr. Casson in this book. It is based on a series of dialogues between Mr. Casson and four artists, radiocast by the B. B. C. in London. No casual conversations are these. The dialogues that went on the air were the culmination of many diverse arguments with the artists: Mr. Frank Dobson, sculptor; Mr. Albert Rutherston, painter; Mr. Edward Halliday, portrait-painter, and Mr. Henry Rushbury, etcher and engraver.

Out of these discussions the dialogues that were to go on the air took shape. Mr. Casson says that he was careful to preserve the artists' own words in response to the questions that he submitted to obtain the final form of his dialogues, for to him "nothing is more valuable for the study of art than the thoughts of the artists." He believes that what the artist tells you is the best raw material for the student, that art and artist should be part and parcel of the community, that the artist's problem is to make a picture or a statue of what can never be accurately measured, that academic skill may very well form the foundation for an individual style, and that contemporary art is at the beginning of a great period of intense activity.

* * *

In substance, some of the remarks of the artists follow. Mr. Dobson abandoned painting for sculpture because he found that after the painting was done he wanted to go further and do more. Again, he had always loved using his hands. The actual human form is the only source of inspiration in the long run. Yet the mere representation of a physical form or the idea of it isn't satisfying. For this reason the artist need not be mathematically accurate. That stone carving is the only genuine form of sculpture is "as devastating as any academic theory has ever been." He makes from a dozen to 200 drawings in preparation for a figure. He defines a plane as "a simplified surface imagined by the artist." The artist looks at nature or the human figure and cuts out what he thinks are the "unnecessary bumps and holes." He regards architectural sculpture as generally practiced today as decoration and not sculpture at all, though in the middle ages sculpture was used functionally in architecture, as in the figures on many English cathedrals and in the porch of Chartres. He disputes Ruskin's dictum that beauty in sculpture resides in its meaning. Mr. Dobson maintains that in the finest works of sculpture there is "a peculiar quality . . . one is aware of a continuous and beautiful movement within the whole which I like to call rhythm."

Mr. Rushbury admits that Englishmen have become such masters of the engraver's craft that "the craft is often better than the art." He says that its wide scope is both the advantage and the snare of the acid-bitten plate. Engraving with a burin on cold metal is an austere technique, and to his mind "the most successful line-engravings have just that quality of austerity." He declares that Goya in aquatint achieved a power of expression never seen before or since. Before touching his tools the engraver must have his idea fixed, either in some medium such as drawing or in painting, or in his imagination. There can be no fumbling. He quotes Ingres: "Drawing is the probity of art," and concludes with the acknowledgment that Rembrandt has influenced the whole etching world.

* * *

A great number of the most famous paintings we know are the result of patronage and commission, Mr. Rutherston maintains in arguing that an artist may do good work on something he has been invited to paint as well as on something that he is impelled by himself to paint. He asserts that it is difficult for the artist to go on painting at his best indefinitely without some form of help and encouragement. The artist cannot wait for inspiration before attacking his job. "It is only by the act of working that what you call inspiration is caught. . . . Painting from a model means a sacrifice of imaginative value; in exchange you get a richer intensity of actual or direct painting." Good artists should be employed on a much larger scale in actual commerce. Painters who are tempted to follow the fashion in art should consider that the vogue may have passed before they catch up with it. Cézanne felt profoundly but he couldn't always do what he set out to achieve. It is his relatively unfinished works that are often being blindly imitated today. Another generation "will know how to analyze, more precisely, his noble gifts. . . . Every decent artist hopes to reveal each time he paints a picture some truth or secret beauty which he has felt strongly." All imaginative art, "if it possess the quality of life, must be based on a knowledge of nature. . . . As a rule, a pupil who is exceedingly brilliant at the beginning does not develop into anything much. But a pupil who makes endless mistakes, and takes endless trouble to correct them, may, in the end, develop into a genius."

Mr. Halliday says that in portrait painting you must be careful to keep your sitter alive and amused when you happen to be working on some feature that is important to expression, such as the corner of the mouth or the eyes. Apart from the many reasons for persons having their portraits painted there is the artist's itch to get down on canvas "the lovely shape of the head or the general color, or a certain obliqueness of the eyes, or mobility of mouth—oh, a hundred things which appeal to one as an artist. . . . Or there is that grandness of character which lurks behind a rugged and sometimes—to use an absurd word in the circumstances—behind an ugly face which challenges one as a painter, how to reveal that beauty by means of a description of the outward form."

"When once you start to paint some one else's idea of the likeness you might as well hand over your brushes and palette to him and let him carry on." He quotes Sargent: "A successful portrait is an excellent likeness with something wrong about the mouth." Long familiarity with a subject increases the painter's difficulties in making a portrait, he sees so many memories. A portrait need not reveal all the personality of a man. In the portrait of a famous judge the off-duty geniality of the man cannot very well be brought out. A painter must take rests from his work, that he may bring a fresh eye to his painting and so discern little inaccuracies that may have crept in. Allowed to remain, they may suddenly combine to throw a whole feature out of drawing. Women depend so much upon background to appear at their best that they often may be painted advantageously in their homes.

E. C. S.

## Pictures in Motion

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

GORKI'S "Mother," a Soviet film that has been withheld from New York theaters for several years because of the heavy cuts that the state motion picture censors specified, is now being shown at the Acme Theater without eliminations. The release of the film appears to indicate a change of policy on the part of the censors Until recently films have been cut in New York State in instances where they implied that there could be such a thing as corruption in public office, or where they showed revolt of any kind against the established order. One can only conjecture that this rule was applied to films even when they represented historical incidents in other countries.

The Gorki story, as produced under the direction of Pudovkin under the subtitle "1905," shows a revolt of factory workers growing out of their protest against inhumane labor and living conditions. These workers are shown as sunk in misery and degradation, toiling 12 to 14 hours a day for wages less than the equivalent of $1 a day. The central characters are a young labor leader (played with zest by Nikolai Batalov of "The Road to Life"); his father, so sodden with vodka that he is cruel to his family and turns strike breaker, and the boy's mother. She tries to turn the boy away from the revolt, but when he is unjustly imprisoned she takes his place at the head of the strikers. The ending is tragic for them all, for the revolt is put down by the soldiery which operates with crushing force on all opposition. The theme of the picture is that this pioneering incident helped lay the train for the overturn in 1917. Selections from several other films have been added to show conditions under the changed régime.

* * *

Vagaries of censorship are particularly noticeable in films as passed for showing in New York as compared with the same pictures after the Massachusetts state police have determined what shall not be screened in that state on Sundays. Scenes in "Viva Villa" that were shown in New York and cut out in Massachusetts Sunday showings included the incidents showing the legs of men hanging, whippings in full view and in silhouette, and the scene in which Villa's lieutenant lines victims up three deep so that one bullet will do for each trio. Unusual even in motion pictures is the brutality of some of the incidents of this picture. Metro adopted the device of giving a comic twist to the more revolting episodes, which leaves one marveling at the sense of humor that could discover such a point of view, and that could find such episodes laughable when shown on the screen. The disheartening report must be made that a minority of men in the audience do utter haw-haws. According to Variety, women spectators are finding the picture distasteful in many of the cities from which it receives reports.

* * *

Little Shirley Temple, the new 5-year favorite of the films, has the leading part in "Little Miss Marker," a Paramount based upon a Damon Runyon story of a race-track gambler who took the child as security for a $20 wager by her father. They are quizzically tender scenes between Mr. Adolphe Menjou as the gambler and Shirley, who is so irresistible as to win his lasting attachment to her. There is a background battery of underworld characters—one almost said as a matter of course—but for a change they do not flourish machine guns. Instead they are amusingly commandeered to enact personages in a masquerade designed to restore Little Miss Marker's belief in the story of King Arthur.

* * *

Universal has combined the talents of Messrs. Lugosi and Karloff as leads in "The Black Cat," a goose-flesh opera that provides a hodgepodge of all the mystery thriller formulas. "Hollywood Party" is Metro's burlesque of the ape man films, with Mr. James Durante leading in the fun making by a nose as Schnarzan, and the happiest stretch provided by Mickey Mouse, who supplies a Silly Symphony in color called "The Hot Chocolate Soldier," being a glorified custard pie battle between the candy army and the holders of the pastry fort.

Mildest of Milne traditions is the screen version of his comedy, "The Dover Road," renamed by Radio "Where Sinners Meet" with the hope, presumably, of drawing sensation seekers to the box office. There is a good deal of polite comedy in the accustomed manner of Mr. Clive Brook as Mr. Latimer, whose playful habit it is to intercept eloping couples on their way to Paris via Dover, and hold them in gentlemanly imprisonment until they have had time to weigh the costs of their indiscretions. Miss Billie Burke, Mr. Alan Mowbray, Mr. Reginald Owen and Miss Diana Wynyard have the leads.

E. C. S.

## A New Musical Republic

*By Winthrop P. Tryon*

New York

SUPPORT for the citizens of the musical republic set up here under the archonship of Mr. Gino A. Baldini originates in the State itself; otherwise said, their pay for service to the common good comes out of the public treasury. With Socratic cheerfulness, Mr. Baldini acknowledges this to be the case to anyone who beguiles him into dialectic contest upon chance meeting, or who seeks him out at his office by way of formal interview.

Not only so, but he expresses the conviction that performances by vocalists and instrumentalists will keep right on being maintained at Government expense, or at the cost of taxpayers, however we like to put it, long after the present troubles of the disemployed are over.

Located in the building of the Port of New York Authority, in a room as large as an auditorium, crowded at one end with desks, things going on in as lively a fashion as if Varèse's "Amériques" were being interpreted, Mr. Baldini discussed the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

* * *

"I am called," said he, "director of the concert division of the musical activities of the City of New York; though that does not mean, I assure you, that I am a man of politics. My regular business, as you know, is managing the tours of artists. Here, though, I am, finding occupation for my friends, your friends, everybody's friends in the music profession who, by the late turn of events, are out of a job. Were we, pray, going to stand by and see the investment of 40 years in art, which many of them represent, thrown away? To do that would have been, I believe, disastrous folly. I have been at it now for a year. I began in May, 1933, engaging musicians for 22 hours a week at a stipend of $15. I was working in the metropolitan area then, under the department of education of the State of New York, and I remained under the board of education until December. One of the first things I did was to organize a symphony orchestra of 111 men, all of them players of the highest grade; and you understand what I mean by 'highest.'"

The interviewer got the idea. Mr. Baldini, who is manager in America for the conductor of international renown, Mr. Bruno Walter, would never speak that phrase, "highest grade," carelessly.

* * *

"This," he remarked, "was spending taxpayers' money, to be returned in the form of free music. And such audiences as we have had attending our concerts in museums! Further, I got three bands going, three string quartets, a small concert orchestra of 66 players and a little symphony of 32, besides two trios for presenting chamber music programs, two dance orchestras and one parlor orchestra. Add, now, numerous recitals given by singers, violinists, pianists and performers of other types, and you have a fair notion of what has been done."

He mentioned conductors who have collaborated in the undertaking with him; or rather, the interviewer queried about a couple of them: Mr. Frank Waller, who came here from Milwaukee last winter to direct a concert at the American Museum of Natural History; and Mr Jacques Gordon, who took a recess from his string quartet labors a while ago, to lend a hand with the baton. It was to be expected, indeed, of Mr. Baldini, that he would bring to the notice of the town names like theirs, betokening something new and advanced in symphonic interpretation.

## Dublin Theater Notes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

THE directorate of the Abbey Theater and the Executive Council of the Free State have composed their differences. The Abbey is to remain independent but the government is not to be held in any way responsible for the plays selected for presentation at home or abroad. The legend, "By Arrangement with the Irish Free State Government," used during the recent American tours on programs, posters and other advertising matter, will no longer appear. In view of the annual subsidy granted to the theater, this announcement was correct, but it has been misinterpreted to mean that the Irish government gives its consent to production of every play. This, of course, is incorrect and, as it was the cause of much misunderstanding, especially in the United States, the legend will be discontinued.

* * *

It has also been announced by the Abbey authorities that, while a third American tour will probably take place next season, no program has yet been submitted and no arrangements made as to the itinerary.

Messrs. Hilton Edwards and Micéal MacLiammoir, producer and art director, respectively, of the Gate Theater will lecture this summer at a theater near Chicago, to which is attached a summer school of dramatic art. Mr. Edwards will talk on production, and he will also direct the staging of two plays for which Mr. MacLiammoir will design the settings. It is probable that both will also appear in at least one production.

* * *

In its six seasons the Gate Theater has offered 107 productions, including 13 revivals, of 94 plays. These are representative works of the world theater and they include 20 plays of native authorship or adaptation. The success of the theater is due to the type of play staged, but even more to Mr. Edwards's skill as producer and his beautiful experiments in lighting, and to the simple but artistic settings designed by Mr. MacLiammoir.

Jane Cowl is to be starred in "The Shining Hour"—the Gladys Cooper rôle—in the Henry Duffy production that is to open in San Francisco June 18. The Raymond Massey part will be played by Brian Aherne.

The Wharf Theater, Provincetown, Mass., will be under the management of Frederic McKay and Margaret Hewes this summer. There will be nine productions.

A dramatization of Sherwood Anderson's "Winesburg, Ohio," will be offered June 30 at the Hedgerow Theater, Rose Valley, Pa. The play is by Mr. Anderson and Arthur Barton.

The Cleveland Orchestra will appear in Thanksgiving week with the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe under the batons of Efrem Kurtz of Vienna and Antal Dorati of Budapest. Four diverse programs will be presented on Nov. 30, Dec. 1 and 2, at Music Hall in the Public Auditorium, Cleveland.

## 'La Princesse Lointaine'

*By Emile Vuillermoz*

Paris

IN PRESENTING "La Princesse Lointaine" of Edmond Rostand, set to music by M. Witkowski, director of the Lyon Conservatoire, the Opéra has made a rather significant experiment. M. Witkowski moreover preceded this performance by a sort of solemn profession of faith upon which it is as well to dwell a few moments.

M. Witkowski considers that the lesson of Wagner has been ill understood by his successors. The Bayreuth master created a formula of lyric drama admirably suited to his particular ideal and especially to the theater for which these works were conceived. The arrangement of the stage and of the orchestra pit make it possible, indeed, to give the orchestra an importance which is not without danger in the ordinary lyric theater.

Many composers, not taking into consideration these exceptional circumstances, thought it incumbent upon them to transform musical productions into a sort of hybrid genre which included a mixture of orchestral concert and singing drama, two elements which fought one against the other. And thus it is that one has gradually arrived at an excess of orchestral commentary which covers the singers' voices and does not allow the lines to be understood.

One of the reasons for the growing disaffection of the new generation of listeners with the lyric theater resides undoubtedly in this lack of balance. M. Witkowski has wished to react against this fault. Without again reducing the orchestra to the mission of guitar accompaniment that it used to have in the time of the Italian theater, he does not allow it egoistically and indiscreetly to pursue its interminable commentaries and meditations. In the orchestra, he feels, one should discover the rapid and fugitive reflection of the gestures or the sentiments of the characters. The score would then be resolutely dramatic and would not obey a purely symphonic logic. It is in this form that the musical version of "La Princesse Lointaine"—a youthful work of Edmond Rostand full of generosity and nobility—has been conceived and realized.

The subject seemed a little "out of date" to the audience, accustomed to quite other ways of thinking and feeling. But, in spite of all, many were not able to remain impervious to the disinterestedness and the purity of this ideal.

M. Witkowski's music is very different from that which he has written previously. This pupil of Vincent d'Indy has renounced the rather austere and scholastic traditions of the Schola Cantorum, to become an admirer and almost a disciple of the authors of "Pelléas" and of "Pénélope." His declamation, in particular, clearly bears their imprint. His orchestra is brilliant, lively, extremely mobile, with charming color. He has respected the rights of the voice and one did not lose a single word of his poet's text. Fine décors and a very fine cast succeeded in making this attempt sympathetic. MM. Martial Singher, Le Clésio and Fabert and Mme. Suzanne Balguerie understood their parts admirably. One must take off one's hat to the intelligence of this work, which is a useful pointer for young composers who, for some years, have been working along a blind alley.

## Seeing a Play as a Whole

*By E. C. Sherburne*

New York

FUNCTION is as definitely an element of playmaking as it is of housebuilding. Yet a good half of the offerings that have come to the New York theaters this season from the pens of new playwrights have been structurally unsound. As these writers grow in experience they will doubtless gain in architectural feeling for their material. The regrettable thing is that so many of these plays failed when they contain plain indications of worth that were not realized.

It could be wished that playwrights who are still searching for command of craftsmanship would make some sort of visual test of their work. Such a test might be in the form of a chart, based upon the finished play, consisting of several compartments representing the acts or scenes into which the action is divided. Let the compartments be of a size corresponding to the proportional number of words in the act or scene. Write into each compartment a statement of the functions performed by the act or scene it represents. There the writer would be able to visualize the amount of work each act or scene is doing, and would not make the mistake of prolonging an incident beyond its functional accomplishment.

* * *

Had such a test been applied to a drama recently produced on Broadway it is possible that the management would not have had to end its engagement within a week. Fully 40 minutes of the first act was used to accomplish a trivial piece of action. The incident had in it no element of suspense, yet the playwright built it up as if it were a crucial situation at the climax of a drama, a summing up of the whole action of the play. Instead, it was merely an expository element. The audience grew increasingly restive as the minutes passed with nothing dramatic accomplished. Finally the act ended, with a trip hammer of a situation used to crack a peanut shell of incident. The play never captured the interest of the bored spectators. It was as if a long tunnel had been built as an entrance to a house when there was no essential reason for doing anything more than to construct a porch and door.

There is no need of naming this play, as it is merely typical of one of several sorts of structural mistakes made by unskillful playwrights. The following week another piece was produced that had the same fault of over-prolonged exposition of an obvious piece of preparatory action, but once this hurdle was passed the author devised a second act that so seized attention with a swift succession of melodramatic surprises that the play swung into its stride and held attention even during a wabbling third act. Already changes have been made that strengthen the ending, and doubtless something will be done about the weak opening. A chart of the action of this melodrama would have made its weaknesses easy to detect.

* * *

Better, of course, would it be to test the structure of the play while it was still in scenario form. Those who are curious about the care a sure-handed dramatist takes with the architecture of his play before he ever sets down a line of dialogue should study "Out of Ibsen's Workshop" (Scribner), which contains examples of the evolution several of his dramas went through while they were still in their projected stages. He started to write a play when he knew its structure was right.

Other failures of the current season that surely would have had a better chance if the authors had given sufficient preliminary thought to the functional elements of their playwrighting included a play that had rounded out its theme at the end of its first act of three scenes, and yet went on for two acts more. A comedy that had some of the brightest lines of the year contained only about 13,000 words of text and stage business, whereas a play should contain about 19,000 words if the audience is not to go home feeling vaguely cheated by a short-portion feast. "Clever, but rather thin," was the general disappointed comment on this comedy, and so it missed the word-of-mouth advertising that is the one sure means of attaining popularity with a stage entertainment.

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# The Home Forum

## The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

I HAVE this in common with Nicholas, that we both enjoy rain, good serious rain, that is, and not just a dilettante drizzle, and during this last soppy spell I ran across a prolonged rainstorm in the Notebooks. Evergreen was deluged from July 5th to 12th; and, to judge from the sequence of entries, it must have been one of the most lyrical deluges that ever swept that upland country.

"July 5th. A downpour all morning. I share in the Lord's leanings toward extravagance. Yesterday's thunderstorm watered us sufficiently for practical purposes. But generosity goes beyond the practical, and we have this largesse, this overflowing cornucopia of wetness. Nature does not like us on the dole.

"Today has been thrilling, with shower after shower trampling up the valley—white-bayoneted companies of rain advancing with a steady crescendo of sound. You can hear the big-bellied drops a mile away. They take the tin roof of Merriman's store in their stride, then the trees of my lane, my barn, and swish! past they go, charging up the forest slopes of Clouds' Cobble where the white flag of surrender will soon be unfurled from the steaming ravine.

"It is symphonic, this sweeping grandeur of sound, and I never tire of the excitement of smoking hollows, the sky purples deepening for another onslaught, the rumble of new battalions afoot, and the tropic fruitful warmth when my orchard is more like a mermaid's garden at the bottom of a translucent sea than a place of trees and grass. Even the sunbeams are inlaid with jewels. Ali Baba and four hundred thieves could never dream of the wealth that one moment of light discloses. And the transientness of its fluidity makes its beauty all the more poignant. Fortunately, the ability to enjoy persists.

"July 6th. Rain for memories, as Ophelia might say. How like one of the battles on the Western front this storm seems! On the Fourth we had the bombardment. Yesterday the troops charged. Today the storm has dug in, with apparently stationary clouds, and a darkness as of no man's land. I ransacked a lot of old papers which Hannah has been after me about. I had to smile at this trace of a vanished time, with its 'To Lucy' in my boyish hand:

"I said, Gray bird with the white tail feathers,
Take my love a message in this moon of fading leaves,
Say I build a cabin that will stand all weathers,
With a wide sill for welcome and with low-hung eaves.

"It will have a great hearth, a crane, a kettle humming,
For our winter dusk falls early and winter nights are long;
Say, gray bird, 'twill be ready for her coming,
Say I follow you to fetch her in the moon of mating song."

"The snow bird never returned this way."

Nicholas breaks off here, but the reverie goes on, as his entry for the next day discloses:

"July 7th. Rain at intervals from masses of sun-peaked cloud, and the sweetness of boyhood still in my thoughts.

"A lad's love is but smoke of dreams,
A maiden's love but mist
Of fancy floating down still streams
By sunrise kissed.

"Time knows the mist will drift to sea,
The smoke of dreams will blow,
And where the dawn kiss fell will be
But afterglow."

"July 8th. Still showery with deep blue gulfs between the promontories of thunder. I went for a stroll to breathe the Keatsian air, heavy with every perfume, and still thinking of far-off things when a full-fledged couplet alighted from nowhere upon my lips. It was so apropos to my mood and memories of yesterday that I pursued it for a quatrain or two, little imagining that I should have immediate use for it. I had got to the turn at the bridge over Sorley Stream when I was treated to an unfamiliar spectacle—Bill Sorley in the throes of reflection. He was sitting on the bank, watching the midges' dance, and as great a surprise to me to see Sorley meditating as to hear a horse quoting Ovid. The boy is twenty-two, an athlete, a Jehu among our motoring gentry, a Daniel Boone amid womankind—I mean a devoted explorer of that wilderness. He has the dark well-molded handsome appearance of the Sorleys, their touchy pride, and his father's hospitality to money. With this excellent explorer's equipment, I was amazed to find Bill somewhere near dejection; but I said nothing, since with youth, as with royalty, it is better to let the other party set the conversation.

"'You're a lucky chap, Nicholas,' he said at length. 'Nothing seems to get you bothered.'

"'Do I appear as torpid as all that?'

"'Not torpid. No! But you don't fly off the handle and let the women get your goat.'

"'My goat's an ibex,' I said, 'very nimble. What do you mean?'

"'I mean—well, you're lucky to be a bachelor.'

"'Well, aren't you?'

"'Oh, sure. But just the same—'

"He was delighted to talk about his state, when once started, as I was delighted to listen; for, if all the world loves a lover as seems moderately certain, the world is particularly enamored of the said lover in a fix. In Sorley's case, it was a matter of hurt pride. The girl whom he told me about must be a superior sort. But he had, as I have often noticed, enough of the Sorley quick touchiness to precipitate a misunderstanding. They were not now speaking. He had ceased to drive over to Hartsdale—twenty miles in eighteen minutes, I believe was his record, when he was interested in getting there—and it was doubtful whether they would ever normally converse again. Certainly he would never start it.

"'And quite right, too,' I said, gravely. 'Any girl who won't see your position isn't worth consideration.'

"'But you mustn't say that!' he exclaimed.

"'What do you want me to say: that any fellow who won't see her position isn't worth—'

"'Now you're kidding me, Nicholas.'

"'I'm quite serious,' I told him. 'In fact, so serious, that I am willing to let you laugh at me. Forty minutes ago I wrote down a poem on this very predicament, just as it came to me, and I'm going to say it for you, not because it's about you, but because it has an idea about genuine love in it. Can you take it?'

"'Shoot,' he commanded, smiling.

"So I recited this:

"I would not seek your love again
For, should you refuse,
I might take pride like little men
And lose what they lose.

"And it is hard to bend the knee
But harder still to toss
Away the chance that love might be
Love instead of loss.

"So I shall ask your love again,
Although you go or stay,
Lest I grow proud, like little men,
And throw mine own away."

"There was quite a pause, and then he looked around at me and said: 'Thanks, Nicholas.'

Two days later, between showers, came this entry:

"I too have set foot
On the long road of love,
Therefore I know
The turnings you will have.

"Put patience in your purse
To ease the way you wend,
Pass no sorrow by
Lest you pass a friend.

"Ask no one to requite
Each footstep taken;
Justice' fancied due
Is best forsaken.

"Seek not to possess,
But give till all is spent,
For the way of love
Is by abandonment.

"Alas, I have returned
The solitary way,
Because I had not learned
These things I say."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.


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*Mile End Gate: From a Print Drawn by G. Read*

THE tourist or casual visitor to London, having heard that beyond Aldgate, the ancient Eastern Gate of the City, lies a vast district of narrow slum streets, is generally surprised when he first views Mile End Road. It is difficult, as one watches the double-decked yellow trams and pug-nosed red buses racing down this road, to realize that over the same tract tramped the Legions of conquering Cæsar. Even before the Romans, bearing their S. P. Q. R. standard, marched from their naval base at Colchester, the highway existed as a thoroughfare from East Anglia. There were fields on each side of the road then, and even now there are wide spaces—asphalted—known as Mile End Waste.

Stepney Green it was called, when Wat Tyler mustered his forces there in 1381, preparatory to his attack on London. Very different from the efficient well-disciplined soldiers of the Roman Empire, were these poor peasants armed only with farm implements. Situated as it was, just a mile from the City, the Green appears to have been favored by strategists of all periods; until, in recent times, a captain of peace assembled troops under the banner of the Salvation Army, on Mile End Waste.

Shakespeare mentions Mile End in the third act of "Henry the Fourth," while Ben Jonson refers to it in "Every Man in his Humour" where one of his characters, Roger Formal, says; "But to hear the Manner of your Services and your Devices in the Wars, they say they be very strange and not like those a man reads of in the Roman Histories, or sees at Mile End."

The turnpike which stood, approximately a mile from the City, at the junction of Whitechapel Road, Mile End Road, and Cambridge Road, was abolished in 1866 and its passing was immortalized by Mr. Weller's famous discourse on turnpike keepers, in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

About a hundred-and-fifty yards from the cross-roads that retains the name of Mile End Gate, stands a house in which Captain Cook lived from 1764 until he sailed on his last voyage of exploration and circumnavigation of the world. A commemorative plate marks the house; while, nearer Mile End Gate and on the opposite side of the road, a monumental bust marks the spot where, a hundred years later, William Booth began his tremendous campaign.

The district of Mile End was congested then, with ugly slum dwellings. Sir Walter Besant wrote a book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which vividly described the life of the population of that district in the latter half of the Victorian era; and, as a direct result, the People's Palace was erected for the recreation and education of the artisans of the East End. The building was opened by Queen Victoria in 1887.

Quiet little communities of aged people, the almshouses of the Master Mariners and Vintners, are built near the gardens that have been made on Mile End Waste, where on Saturdays a market is held.

Perhaps Mile End has passed its degenerate period, thanks to such philanthropists as Booth, Charrington, Barnardo and others. The road to East Anglia! Romans, peasants, courtiers, so-called heretics, sailors, alien stall-holders, costers, reformers. What a pageant! What a road!

## „Das Wasser des Lebens"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN JENEM bedeutsamen und denkwürdigen Gespräch mit Jesus bei der Nacht wurde Nikodemus über das Wesen und das Bürgerrecht des Reiches Gottes klar unterwiesen. Die unerläßliche Bedingung, in dieses Reich zu kommen, ist, wie ihm durch ein Sinnbild erklärt wurde, jene Reinheit, die nur von Gott kommt. „Es sei denn, daß jemand geboren werde aus Wasser und Geist, so kann er nicht in das Reich Gottes kommen". Für die Selbstgerechtigkeit des Pharisäers war das eine harte Rede, wie sie es heute für diejenigen ist, die nicht alles, was der Wahrheit widerspricht, sie begrenzt oder fälscht, als unwirklich ansehen. Diese ausführliche Erklärung hinsichtlich der Notwendigkeit einer Wiedergeburt kommt jedoch in allen Aussprüchen und Lehren unseres großen Meisters zum Ausdruck. Er lehrte, daß Leben in seiner Reinheit Gott widerspiegelt und nur von Gott kommt. Er riet seinen Nachfolgern: „Und sollt niemand Vater heißen auf Erden; denn e i n e r ist euer Vater, der im Himmel ist".

Jesus erkannte Gott als die einzige Quelle oder das Prinzip nicht nur seines Lebens, sondern auch seiner Güte, seiner Kraft und seiner Liebe. Sein reines Bewußtsein kann sehr gut mit „dem Wasser des Lebens" verglichen werden; denn es war so rein, so klar, so selbstlos, daß kein liebloser oder Gott unähnlicher Gedanke, Trieb oder Wunsch darin aufkommen konnte. Da es von Gott stammte und Gott verherrlichte, konnte es weder über ihn selber noch über diejenigen, die er liebte und heilte, die Vorstellung von Übel, Weltlichkeit oder Körperlichkeit enthalten.

Jesus sagte an dem Brunnen zu Sichar zu dem samaritischen Weib, deren Bewußtsein Begrenzung und Unreinheit in sich barg: „Wer von dem Wasser trinken wird, das ich ihm gebe, den wird ewiglich nicht dürsten; sondern das Wasser, das ich ihm geben werde, das wird in ihm ein Brunnen des Wassers werden, das in das ewige Leben quillt".

Wasser aus einem tiefen Brunnen ist gewöhnlich rein, frisch, kühl, erquickend und klar. Es entspringt einem unsichtbaren Vorrat und versiegt nie. Was für ein Sinnbild der Reinheit, der Freude, des Lebens und der Tatkraft, die der wahren Wiedergeburt, d. h. der Erkenntnis entspringen, daß unser Selbst, unser Leben und unser Bewußtsein Gott widerspiegeln, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt! Wie treffend es jene Reinheit kennzeichnet, die dem Menschen eigen ist, weil sie von Gott ist und Ihn verherrlicht! Eine solche vollkommene Einheit mit der göttlichen, immer gegenwärtigen Liebe, der unendlichen Quelle oder dem Prinzip unseres wahren Wesens, bringt einen Frieden und eine Freude, die nur der Reinheit entspringen. „Selig sind, die reines Herzens sind; denn sie werden Gott schauen".

Da Gott das einzige Gemüt und Leben ist, richtet kein falsches Ich eine Schranke zwischen dem Menschen und seinem Schöpfer auf. Das von jedem bösen, materiellen, körperlichen Bild freie Bewußtsein der göttlichen Liebe drückt die reinen Ideen und Eigenschaften des Geistes uneingeschränkt und vollkommen aus. Diesem immer von Gott ausgehenden wahren Bewußtsein sind Abgespanntheit, getrübte Wahrnehmung, Unreinheit, Trennung und Leid unbekannt. Es wird von seinem göttlichen Prinzip in vollkommener Harmonie, Fortdauer und Vollständigkeit erhalten. Durch sein geistiges Bewußtsein war Jesus wesenseins mit Gott, so daß er vertrauensvoll, liebevoll und dankbar erklären konnte: „Die Worte, die ich rede, die sind Geist und sind Leben".

Menschlich gesprochen kann man unser Bewußtsein, wenn es kindlich, unschuldig und frei von jedem Empfinden, Verlangen oder Bild ist, das nicht die ganze Welt frei und offen sehen dürfte, mit reinem Wasser vergleichen. Ein solches Bewußtsein birgt nichts Geheimes, Verstecktes oder Täuschendes in sich; denn es ist nur für die Wahrheit und ihre reinen Ideen offen und beherbergt nichts anderes. Wie erfreulich und erhebend es ist, zu wissen, daß der immer gegenwärtige Christus uns immerdar uneingeschränkt neue und frische Lichtblicke von der Harmonie und von Gott gewährt! Wenn kein Übel, keine Sünde oder Weltlichkeit unsern Blick trübt, finden die Engel des göttlichen Gemüts leicht und freudig in unserem Leben Ausdruck. „Wir erkennen ihre Gegenwart an der Liebe, die sie in unserem Herzen wecken" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 306); und in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 259) schreibt sie: „Die unsterblichen Ideen, die rein, vollkommen und dauernd sind, werden von dem göttlichen Gemüt durch die göttliche Wissenschaft übermittelt, welche den Irrtum durch die Wahrheit berichtigt und geistige Gedanken, göttliche Begriffe, zu dem Zweck fordert, daß sie harmonische Resultate hervorbringen mögen".

Der Himmel ist also ein Bewußtseinszustand, der uneingeschränkt, natürlich und unwillkürlich nur Gutes sieht, empfindet und zum Ausdruck bringt. Das Reich Gottes ist die Herrschaft des Guten in unserem Herzen. Es ist unser wahres Bewußtsein, das unbeirrt und ununterbrochen der göttlichen Quelle entströmt. Sind wir rein und liebevoll genug, um Selbstbewußtsein zum Schweigen zu bringen, so daß die Reinheit und Herrlichkeit der göttlichen Wissenschaft die Bilder des materiellen, persönlichen und körperlichen Sinnes auslöscht, so wird es für uns keine Schmerzen, kein Leid, keine Sünde und keine Enttäuschung mehr geben; denn jener beständig fließende Strom, in dem es weder Sünde noch Begrenzung irgend welcher Art gibt, wird sie fortschwemmen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Seamen of the Sky

The airman loves the air as the sailor the sea, for its dangers and struggles, which bring out his courage, strength and self-reliance. The air has never surrendered. We have had to conquer it and now it belongs to us.

The airman feels the storm much more nearly and intensely than his fellows on the earth and the sea; the storm is above and below him, it enfolds him completely. And yet it threatens him less seriously, for while it rends what stands firm, splinters what attempts to defy it, such as tree and mast, roof and sail, it carries the aeroplane before it. The airman has learnt how to deal with storms. The airworthy plane rides them as the seaworthy ship the waves. . . .

One never feels the majesty of a mountain region, the grandeur of its manifold peaks and gorges, so deeply, as when one looks down upon them from a plane. For the mountaineer each ridge obscures his view of the next. He has certain joys denied of course to the airman: he hears the plash of springs, the prattle of mountain streams, the roar of waterfalls, and breathes the moist, sharp odour of moss and stone.

But even his longest view from the highest attainable spot is limited compared with that of the airman. The mountaineer sees a dumb circuit of solemn, immobile heights—a single picture. Around him lies a panorama of silent grandeur.

But for the airman the mountains glide and flow; they seem to be in titanic motion. They are alive; they open and close their ranks; they greet and beckon. Dipped in light and shadow they shift their relative stations and present the winking cups of their crystalline lakes.

When the pilot rises through the morning grey of a valley and sees the sun's ball flame suddenly up above a mountain ridge, he has a sense of beholding the dawn of creation. A flood of young light pours over the wings of his machine; peak on peak is touched with fire. Reddish mist steams up from distant valleys and disperses in the morning breeze. And the clouds of the eastern sky hang like a second mountain chain of still more fiery light above the mountains of earth.

The airman feels that he is moving above a world of light and splendor created for some heavenly festival.

The Lower Alps are veiled in mist through which rise shadowy the lines of higher peaks. Wooded heights loom out of the greyness, pale green valleys. A lake shines up, half hidden by clouds. An island set in emerald. The sun gleams and the mists disperse. The plane wings its way southward through broad valleys.

It crosses the bed of the Inn, which lies there half choked with yellow sandbanks like the texture of a muscle. A whitish waterway winds sinuously between. A dam, its water green as glass. Valleys open to right and left, revealing deep vistas, others shine with the bright green of meadows among the shadows of distant mountains. High above us, on both sides, shine the snowy peaks of the Zillertaler Alps.—PETER SUPF, in "Airman's World." (London: Routledge. New York: Morrow.)

## "The water of life"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AT THAT momentous and memorable interview with Jesus, by night, Nicodemus was given clear instruction in the nature and citizenship of the kingdom of God. The essential condition of entrance into this kingdom was declared symbolically to be that purity which proceeds from God alone. "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." To the self-righteousness of the Pharisee, this was a hard saying, as it is today to those who do not see as unreal all that would contradict, limit, or adulterate the truth. This explicit statement, however, as to the necessity of regeneration is borne out in all our great Master's sayings and teachings. He taught that life in its purity reflects God and comes from God only. He counseled his followers, "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven."

Jesus recognized God as the only source or Principle not only of his life, but of his goodness, power, and love. His pure consciousness might well be likened to "the water of life," for it was so pure, so transparent, so unselfed that it could hold no unlovely or ungodlike thought, feeling, or desire. Coming from God and glorifying God, it could hold no sense of evil, materiality, or corporeality about himself or those whom he loved and healed.

At the well of Sychar, when talking to the Samaritan woman, whose consciousness held a sense of limitation and impurity, Jesus said, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

Water coming from a deep well is usually pure, sparkling, cool, refreshing, and clear. Coming from an unseen supply, it gives continually. What a symbol of the purity, joy, life, and energy which spring from true regeneration, from reckoning our selfhood, life, and consciousness as God's reflection, as Christian Science teaches! How typical of that purity which is man's because it is God's and glorifies God. Such a sense of our perfect unity with the divine, ever present Love, as the infinite source or Principle of our true identity, brings a peace and happiness that springs only from purity. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

Since God is the only Mind and Life, no false sense of self interposes a barrier between man and his Maker. The consciousness of divine Love, in which is no evil, no material, corporeal image, freely and perfectly expresses the pure ideas and qualities of Spirit. To this true consciousness ever flowing from God, there is no weariness, no dullness of perception, no impurity, no separation or sorrow. It is maintained by its divine Principle in perfect harmony, continuity, and completeness. Through his spiritual consciousness Jesus identified himself as at one with God, and was enabled to declare confidently, lovingly, and gratefully, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

Expressed in human terms, our consciousness, when it is childlike, innocent, holding no sense, desire, or image which it would not willingly and openly have the whole world see, may be likened to pure water. There is nothing secretive, hidden, or deceitful in such a consciousness, for it is open only to Truth and its pure ideas, and entertains only such. What joy and inspiration to know that the ever present Christ is forever freely giving to us new and fresh glimpses of harmony and of God! When our outlook is undimmed by a sense of evil, sin, or materiality, the angels of divine Mind find easy and happy expression in our lives. "We know their presence by the love they create in our hearts," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 306); and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259) she writes, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results."

Heaven is thus a state of consciousness that sees, feels, and expresses only good, freely, naturally, and spontaneously. The kingdom of God is the dominion of good within our hearts. It is our true consciousness, which flows steadfastly and unintermittently from the divine source. When we are pure and loving enough to silence self-consciousness, to have the images of material, personal, and corporeal sense eliminated by the purity and glory of divine Science, then for us there will be no more pain, sorrow, sin, or disappointment, for they will be washed away in that ever flowing stream wherein there is neither sin nor limitation of any kind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## Henry James as Cicerone

Not infrequently, on my annual visit to Qu'acre I "took off" from Lamb House, where I also went annually for a visit to Henry James. The motor run between Rye and Windsor being an easy one, I was often accompanied by Henry James, who generally arranged to have his visit to Qu'acre coincide with mine. James, who was a frequent companion on our English motor-trips, was firmly convinced that, because he lived in England, and our chauffeur (an American) did not, it was necessary that the latter should be guided by him through the intricacies of the English country-side. Sign-posts were rarer in England in those days, and for many years afterward, and a truly British reserve seemed to make the local authorities reluctant to communicate with the invading stranger. Indeed, considerable difficulty existed as to the formulating of advice and instructions, and I remember in one village the agitated warning: "Motorists! Beware of the children!"—while in general there was a marked absence of indications as to the whereabouts of the next village.

It chanced, however, that Charles Cook, our faithful and skilful driver, was a born path-finder, while James's sense of direction was non-existent, or rather actively but always erroneously alert; and the consequences of his intervention were always bewildering, and sometimes extremely fatiguing. . . .

The most absurd of these episodes occurred on another rainy evening, when James and I chanced to arrive at Windsor long after dark. We must have been driven by a strange chauffeur—perhaps Cook was on a holiday; at any rate, having fallen into the lazy habit of trusting to him to know the way, I found myself at a loss to direct his substitute to the King's Road. While I was hesitating, and peering out into the darkness, James spied an ancient doddering man who had stopped in the rain to gaze at us. "Wait a moment, my dear—I'll ask him where we are"; and leaning out he signalled to the spectator.

"My good man, if you'll be good enough to come here, please; a little nearer—so," and as the old man came up: "My friend, to put it to you in two words, this lady and I have just arrived here from *Slough*; that is to say, to be more strictly accurate, we have recently *passed through* Slough on our way here, having actually motored to Windsor from Rye, which was our point of departure; and the darkness having overtaken us, we should be much obliged if you would tell us where we now are in relation, say, to the High Street, which, as you of course know, leads to the Castle, after leaving on the left hand the turn down to the railway station."

I was not surprised to have this extraordinary appeal met by silence, and a dazed expression on the old wrinkled face at the window; nor to have James go on: "In short" (his invariable prelude to a fresh series of explanatory ramifications), "in short, my good man, what I want to put to you in a word is this: supposing we have already (as I have reason to think we have) driven past the turn down to the railway station (which, in that case, by the way would probably not have been on our left hand, but on our right), where are we now in relation to . . ."

"Oh, please," I interrupted, feeling myself utterly unable to sit through another parenthesis, "do ask him where the King's Road is."

"Ah—? The King's Road? Just so! Quite right! Can you, as a matter of fact, my good man, tell us where, in relation to our position, the King's Road exactly *is*?"

"Ye're in it," said the aged face at the window.—EDITH WHARTON, in "A Backward Glance." (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company.)

## *I Heard a Piper Piping*

I heard a piper piping
The blue hills among—
And never did I hear
So plaintive a song.

It seemed but a part
Of the hill's melancholy:
No piper living there
Could ever be jolly!

And still the piper piped
The blue hills among.
And all the birds were quiet
To listen to his song.

—SEOSAMH MACCATHMHAOIL, in "The Mountainy Singer." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)


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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Prices Dip Into Lower Territory In Stock Market

### Some New Lows for Year Established—Mild Rally at Close

**By Forrest Price**

Stocks dipped again.

Contrasted with preceding sessions trading was moderately active.

And it seemed that the more active the trading the more prices were inclined to go downward. Still, the volume of business was at no time alarmingly large.

And there were some fairly good rallies from the early lows.

Total sales for the two-hour session were 450,000 shares.

New lows for the year were established by General Motors, A. M. Byers, Goodyear, U. S. Steel, International Cement, Lima Locomotive, Air Reduction, American Car & Foundry and Bethlehem Steel common and preferred. Deere, Louisville & Nashville and Spiegel May Stern were weak features.

Firm spots included such issues as Northern Pacific, Montgomery Ward, Libby Owens and International Nickel.

The bond market did not have much to say for itself. Prices mostly were fractionally lower, particularly with the secondary corporate loans.

Again much interest was attracted to the trading in the grain markets. Wheat prices broke sharply on news of needed rains in Canada. There was heavy selling, both for the July and September deliveries. Prices soon broke below the $1 a bushel mark. July later went down to 98, an overnight loss of more than 4 cents. The downward trend was accentuated by reports of good rains in Idaho and Montana, and it was presumed that the drought would be broken in other spring wheat areas. Cotton closed steady to firm. Silver futures likewise.

Sentiment on the New York Stock Exchange is just a trifle less blue. It might be described as drab. Commenting on the passage yesterday of the stock exchange control bill, Richard Whitney, president of that body, said that it is the intention of the Stock Exchange to "do everything in its power to coöperate with the commission in the administration of the act." And he hoped also that, "if wisely and judicially administered, the act will be a constructive measure."

Traders say that much depends upon the character of the commission to be appointed by the President He is expected to sign the measure upon his return to Washington Monday, and it is hoped that he will soon appoint the members of the commission.

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—After touching new lows for the year to date, leading stocks met mild support in the latter part of the brief session today, and either reduced or canceled their declines.

The moderate recovery was not accompanied by any exceptional activity, however, and the close was irregular.

Some short covering and outside buying appeared in the market on the strength of reports that an agreement was near in the Toledo strike situation and that General Johnson's conferences in the textile controversy might result in a compromise which would avert a serious walk-out in this industry.

**Some Recoveries**

Shares of J. I. Case came back for a gain of around a point, but Deere, International Harvester and other farm issues were not inclined to enthuse over hopes for the breaking of the drought.

Metal stocks such as McIntyre Porcupine, U. S. Smelting, International Nickel and Cerro De Pasco were steady to firm, as were American Telephone, Electric Auto Lite, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Baltimore & Ohio, Public Service of New Jersey, Celanese, Pennsylvania and N. Y. Central.

Allied Chemical dropped 2, and Continental Can, American Can, Corn Products, Western Union, Santa Fe, General Motors, Chrysler, Loew's, National Steel and General Foods were about unchanged to a trifle lower.

**Bonds Drift Idly**

The bond market continued its idle drift today and finished with values rather mixed.

Over the entire domestic corporate list there were only a few places which registered any semblance of active trading interest. A few loans like American & Foreign Power 5s, Milwaukee Railway 5s, Erie 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s contributed a considerable part of the total dealings in the low-priced group.

U. S. Governments were mostly a shade lower in light dealings. High grade corporate loans were firm, and moderately higher in a number of cases.

Losses outnumbered gains in the secondary classifications, and ranged up to a point in loans of Baltimore & Ohio, International Telephone, New York Central, Southern Railway and American & Foreign Power.

A little improvement occurred in Bethlehem Steel 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

German Government issues continued to sag while other foreign groups marked time. The Dawes and Young Plan bonds were down major fractions, and German Agriculture Banks 6s yielded a point. Argentine and Brazilian loans were firm.

## Plumbers Elect Calnan

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Mr. John J. Calnan of Chicago was elected president of the National Association of Master Plumbers at the close of its annual session May 31. Mr. Edward W. Frank of Buffalo was named vice-president.

### Jewel Tea Co. Sales

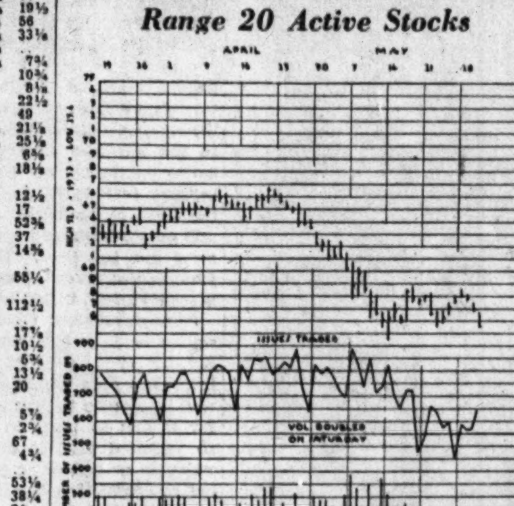
NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Jewel Tea Company reports that its sales for the four weeks ended May 19 totaled $1,265,773, compared with $1,034,399 for the like period last year. The average number of units in operation was 1520 in 1934 and 1434 in 1933.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last June 2 | June 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107½ | 89 | 7 | Abraham & S pf | 10 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | .. |
| 11½ | 6⅝ | .. | Adams Express | 200 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 34⅞ | 16 | 2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 11⅝ | 7¾ | .. | Addressograph | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ |
| 106¼ | 91¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 800 | 93 | 91¾ | 93 | 92¾ |
| 23⅞ | 17⅝ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 400 | 19½ | 19 | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | .. | Allegheny Corp | 3800 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 16⅛ | 5⅞ | .. | Alleph pf ww xxx | 200 | 12½ | 12 | 12¼ | .. |
| 14⅝ | 5¼ | .. | Alleghany pf | 800 | 11½ | 11⅜ | 11½ | .. |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | .. | Alleph pf ww XL | 800 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 160¾ | 126½ | 6 | Allied Chem | 300 | 131 | 130 | 130¼ | 132¼ |
| 23⅝ | 13⅜ | .. | Allis Chalmers | 200 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15 |
| 20⅛ | 12¾ | .. | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | .. |
| 53¾ | 41½ | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 36 | 25¼ | .. | Am Agri Chem | 300 | 33 | 32⅞ | 33 | 33 |
| 25¼ | 14½ | .. | Am Bank Not | 600 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | 19 |
| 12⅝ | 7½ | .. | Am Beet Sugar | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅞ |
| 71 | 46½ | .. | Am Beet Sug pf | 50 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58½ |
| 110½ | 96 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | .. |
| 107¾ | 90¼ | 4 | Am Can | 1000 | 92 | 91⅞ | 91⅝ | 92¼ |
| 145½ | 126½ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 143½ | 143½ | 143½ | .. |
| 33⅞ | 18¼ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18⅞ | 19½ |
| 60 | 46¼ | 3 | Am Chicle | 100 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 62½ | 32 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 600 | 32¾ | 32 | 32¾ | 33⅛ |
| 10 | 5⅝ | .. | Am European | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. |
| 13¾ | 7 | .. | Am & For Pow | 300 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 17½ | 9¾ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¾ |
| 11 | 6¼ | .. | An International | 300 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 38¾ | 22¾ | .. | Am Locomotive | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22½ |
| 74⅝ | 50 | .. | Am Loco pf | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 27⅞ | 18 | .. | Am Metal | 100 | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21⅛ |
| 34¾ | 21 | 1½ | Am News | 100 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅛ |
| 13¼ | 5⅞ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 800 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6¾ | 6⅝ |
| 26¼ | 12⅞ | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 100 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 13¾ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | .. |
| 17⅝ | 12 | .. | Am Radiator | 5000 | 12⅞ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12½ |
| 28¼ | 16⅜ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 2100 | 17¼ | 16⅜ | 17 | 17 |
| 54¾ | 36 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52⅝ |
| 51¼ | 35¾ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 2100 | 37 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 37 |
| 26½ | 15 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 300 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| 81 | 63¾ | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 20 | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | .. |
| 61 | 46 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 700 | 56 | 55⅛ | 55⅛ | 55¼ |
| 115½ | 103½ | 7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 114⅞ | 114⅞ | 114⅞ | .. |
| 125¼ | 107¾ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 4300 | 112⅞ | 111½ | 112⅝ | 112½ |
| 13 | 4⅞ | h | Am Type Fndrs | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | .. |
| 27⅝ | 16⅝ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17⅞ |
| 17⅛ | 8½ | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 9 | 5⅞ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 200 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 17¾ | 13 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 200 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 24¾ | 18 | .60 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 20 |
| 93¼ | 76¼ | 7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 8 | 4¼ | .. | Armour Ill A | 300 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 3⅞ | 2¼ | .. | Armour Ill B | 200 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 75⅝ | 55 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 800 | 65⅝ | 65 | 65⅝ | 67 |
| 9¾ | 4¾ | .. | Art Metal Const | 20 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 4¾ |
| 3½ | 1 | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 200 | 1½ | 1⅛ | 1½ | .. |
| 73¾ | 51½ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 600 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 53⅛ |
| 54¼ | 34¼ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 200 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38¼ |
| 35¼ | 21¾ | 1 | Atl Refining | 400 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | 24 |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 1b | Atlas Powder | 300 | 45½ | 45 | 45 | 44¾ |
| 57⅞ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 1200 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33⅞ | 34 |
| 10¾ | 5⅝ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1300 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| | | | —B— | | | | | |
| 16 | 9⅞ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 1200 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | 10⅜ |
| 34½ | 21 | .. | Balt & Ohio | 1500 | 22½ | 21¼ | 22 | 21⅞ |
| 37⅜ | 24½ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 300 | 27½ | 26 | 27 | 26¼ |
| 10 | 7 | .. | Barnsdall A | 300 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ |
| 18¾ | 10⅜ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15¼ |
| 15¼ | 8⅞ | .. | Belding Hem | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 23⅞ | 13⅝ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 400 | 41¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 400 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 49½ | 30⅜ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 2500 | 31⅛ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| 82 | 58⅞ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 2700 | 59 | 58⅞ | 59 | 59 |
| 16¼ | 10¼ | .. | Blaw Knox | 200 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 68¾ | 49⅝ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 100 | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | .. |
| 83 | 76 | 4¶ | Bon Ami A | 70 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 27½ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 1200 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 28⅝ | 20⅝ | 1 | Borg Warner | 400 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 19⅝ | 12 | .50b | Briggs Mfg | 800 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16 | 16¼ |
| 40¼ | 28¼ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 38 | 37⅜ | 38 | 37¾ |
| 10⅞ | 6¾ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 200 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 7¾ | 5⅜ | .. | Budd Mfg | 400 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 6 |
| 19⅝ | 12⅛ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 400 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 13⅝ |
| 3 | 2 | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4¾ | 2⅛ | .. | Butterick | 400 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |
| 32¾ | 18¾ | .. | Byers | 300 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 19 |
| | | | —C— | | | | | |
| 34⅛ | 18¾ | .62½b | Calif Packing | 100 | 28¾ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 29 |
| 1¾ | ⅞ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 6⅝ | 4 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| 15⅞ | 8½ | .. | Campbell Wy&C | 100 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | .. |
| 29½ | 20⅝ | 1 | Canada Dry | 400 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | 20⅜ |
| 18⅛ | 12⅜ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 2100 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 14¾ |
| 86¾ | 46 | .. | Case Thresh | 1700 | 48¾ | 47½ | 48½ | 47¼ |
| 84½ | 67¾ | 4 | Case Thresh pf | 20 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 69½ |
| 33⅝ | 23½ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 2300 | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24⅞ |
| 44⅞ | 23 | .. | Celanese Corp | 1100 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | 23 |
| 32¼ | 24 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| 12⅜ | 7¾ | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 40¼ | 30¼ | .50b | Cerro de Pasco | 900 | 34½ | 34 | 34¼ | 33¾ |
| 47⅞ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 2200 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45½ |
| 5½ | 2¾ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 11⅞ | 6¼ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 8½ | 4¼ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 400 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 13¼ | 6¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 300 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 15 | 6⅝ | .. | Chi & N'western | 1200 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | 9 |
| 9⅞ | 5½ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 28¾ | 16½ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 300 | 20⅞ | 20 | 20⅞ | .. |
| 6¼ | 2⅛ | h | Chi Rock Isl & P | 200 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3 |
| 8 | 3¾ | h | Chi RI&P 6% | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | h | Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 30¾ | 19¼ | 1.50b | Chickasha Cot O | 100 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | 26⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 6 | .. | Childs Company | 100 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | .. |
| 17⅝ | 12⅛ | .. | Chile Copper | 10 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 12¾ |
| 60⅝ | 36½ | 1¶ | Chrysler | 9900 | 38⅛ | 37½ | 37⅞ | 38⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 17¼ | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 2⅛ | ⅞ | .. | City Stores | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21¾ | 8¾ | .80 | Clark Equipment | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 45 | 28 | 1 | Cluett Peaboly | 200 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | .. |
| 18⅛ | 9⅞ | .. | Colgate-Palm-P | 1000 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| 28½ | 15⅞ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 500 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16¼ |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | h | Colo Fuel & Ir | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 30 | 20 | 4 | Colo & So 2pf | 10 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 19¼ | 11⅝ | .50 | Columbia Gas | 2200 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12 | 12¼ |
| 76⅛ | 52 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 73 |
| 34¾ | 23 | 1¶ | Columbia Pic vtc | 600 | 32½ | 31⅞ | 31⅝ | 33¼ |
| 35⅛ | 18⅝ | 1 | Comm Credit | 300 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 | 26 |
| 106 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 40 | 106 | 105½ | 106 | 105 |
| 29 | 23½ | 1¾ | Comm Cr 7% pf | 60 | 29 | 29 | 29 | .. |
| 30 | 24 | 2 | Com Cr 8% pf B | 30 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | .. |
| 59¾ | 35¾ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 500 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 | 49¾ |
| 36⅞ | 19¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 2800 | 21½ | 20¾ | 21½ | 21¼ |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | .. | Comwlth & So | 2100 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 52⅞ | 21½ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 100 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44⅝ |
| 31⅞ | 23 | 1.30 | Congoleum Nairn | 500 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| 17½ | 10⅝ | 1g | Consol Film I pf | 400 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 47⅞ | 31⅞ | 2 | Consol Gas | 2200 | 31¾ | 31⅛ | 31⅜ | 31⅝ |
| 92¼ | 82 | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 100 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 89⅞ |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Laundries | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .. |
| 14¼ | 9½ | .28b | Consol Oil | 2000 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ |
| 6¾ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 200 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¾ |
| 2⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Consol Textile | 900 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14⅞ | 7 | .. | Cont Baking A | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .. |
| 83¼ | 69½ | 3 | Cont Can | 300 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ | 72¾ |
| 35½ | 23⅞ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 200 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 30 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | .. | Cont Motors | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 22¾ | 16½ | .25b | Cont Oil | 1700 | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| 84½ | 60½ | 3 | Corn Products | 300 | 64 | 62¾ | 64 | 63½ |
| 9⅞ | 3¾ | .. | Coty | 2900 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 5⅝ |
| 35 | 28 | 2 | Cream of Wheat | 400 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32½ | 33 |
| 36¼ | 24¼ | .. | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Crown Zellerback | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 3⅛ | 1 | .. | Cuba Co | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1¾ |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 400 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 300 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22 |
| 84¼ | 43½ | 2½g | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 79⅞ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | .. | Curtis-Wright | 3200 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3¼ |
| 12¼ | 5¼ | .. | Curtis-Wright A | 2900 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| | | | —D— | | | | | |
| 34⅛ | 18½ | .. | Deere & Co | 1700 | 18¾ | 18 | 18¾ | 19⅝ |
| 73½ | 49¼ | .. | Del & Hudson | 500 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50½ |
| 33¾ | 20⅛ | .. | Del Lack & W | 900 | 21⅜ | 20⅝ | 21⅜ | 21½ |
| 13¼ | 5¾ | .. | Denver R G pf | 200 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 8 |
| 55⅛ | 29 | 1¼¶ | Devoe & Ray A | 400 | 46½ | 45 | 46 | 47 |
| 28½ | 21¾ | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23 |
| 40⅞ | 32 | 1.50 | Dome Mines | 500 | 38⅜ | 38⅛ | 38¼ | 38½ |
| 28½ | 14¼ | .. | Douglas A | 1200 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 19¼ | 19 |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | .. | Dresser B | 600 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | 11⅝ |
| 23 | 15 | 1 | Duplan Silk | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | .. |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.60 | du Pont de Nem | 4200 | 81⅞ | 80⅝ | 81⅞ | 82 |
| 122½ | 115 | 6 | du Pont deb | 300 | 122½ | 122¼ | 122½ | 122½ |
| | | | —E— | | | | | |
| 12¾ | 5⅛ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 140 | 120 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 10 | 140 | 140 | 140 | .. |
| 31⅜ | 18⅛ | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 1600 | 20¾ | 20 | 20¾ | 19⅞ |
| 7½ | 3⅜ | .. | Elec Boat | 900 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 9⅛ | 4¼ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 1100 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 600 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 3¾ | 1¼ | .. | Elk Horn Coal pf | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 8¾ | 4¼ | .. | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 24½ | 11 | .. | Engineers PS ww | 100 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | .. |
| 10⅝ | 6¼ | 1 | Equitable Off Blg | 700 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | 6⅝ |
| 24⅞ | 13⅞ | .. | Erie RR | 500 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 18⅜ |
| 28¼ | 16 | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 14⅜ | 7⅛ | .50 | Eureka Vacuum | 300 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9¾ |
| 27¼ | 9 | .. | Evans Products | 1400 | 23½ | 22 | 23 | 22½ |
| 10½ | 4 | .. | Exchange Buffet | 10 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| | | | —F— | | | | | |
| 11¼ | 7 | .. | Fed Lt & Trac | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2 | .. | Fed Screw W | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 4 | 1¾ | .. | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 35 | 23¾ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 200 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | .. |
| 25¼ | 17 | .40 | Firestone T&R | 400 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | 17½ |
| 67½ | 54¼ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 500 | 63½ | 62½ | 62½ | 65 |
| 25 | 15 | .. | Florsheim Shoe A | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. |
| 17⅝ | 2 | .. | Follansbee B | 500 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 21 | 10½ | .. | Food Mach | 200 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 22 | 12¼ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 200 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 27½ | 19⅝ | .45b | Fourth Nat Inv | 200 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20⅛ |
| 17½ | 12¼ | .. | Fox Film A | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 33½ | 16½ | .. | Fuller pr pf | 10 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 24 |
| | | | —G— | | | | | |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 20 | 11½ | .. | Gamewell | 70 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | .. |
| 43⅝ | 33⅞ | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 300 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35¼ |
| 23½ | 15⅛ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 200 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 14⅝ | 9¾ | 1 | Gen Baking | 500 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 108½ | 100 | 8 | Gen Baking pf | 60 | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ | .. |
| 33 | 14½ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 200 | 20⅝ | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 25¼ | 18½ | .60 | Gen Electric | 4300 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19¼ | 19⅝ |
| 12¾ | 11⅞ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 300 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 36⅞ | 31⅞ | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 300 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 900 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 19 | 6¼ | .. | Gen G & E cv pf | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 22 | 14 | .. | Gen G&E 8% A | 20 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | .. |
| 64½ | 53⅞ | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 56½ |
| 42 | 29¼ | 1 | Gen Motors | 16800 | 29⅞ | 29¼ | 29½ | 30 |
| 103 | 89⅝ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 300 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100⅝ |
| 88 | 73½ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 10 | 88 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | .. | Gen Realty | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 23⅝ | 10⅛ | .. | Gen Refractories | 200 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 48½ | 30½ | .. | Gen Steel Cas pf | 10 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 12½ | 8½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 500 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 400 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 28⅝ | 15⅝ | 1 | Glidden | 800 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 24⅛ | 24½ |
| 9½ | 5½ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 200 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 23 | 16¾ | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 900 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | 18¾ |
| 18 | 12¼ | .. | Goodrich | 200 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 62¾ | 40 | .. | Goodrich pf | 300 | 50 | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 41⅜ | 25¾ | .. | Goodyear | 1200 | 26⅝ | 25¾ | 26⅝ | 26¼ |
| 4½ | 2⅜ | .. | Graham Paige | 200 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 8 | .. | Granby | 600 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¾ |
| 40⅝ | 30½ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 400 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | 31 |
| 32½ | 18 | .. | Great Nor pf | 800 | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 15⅛ | 10½ | .50b | Great Nor Ore | 500 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 34⅞ | 25 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 800 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| 112 | 102 | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 20 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 111 |
| 83 | 47 | .. | Gulf Sta Stl 1pf | 10 | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| | | | —H— | | | | | |
| 8¼ | 4¾ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 600 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 96 | 84 | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 30 | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| 24⅝ | 14½ | 1b | Harbison Walker | 300 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | .. |
| 59 | 19¾ | .. | Hat Corp pf | 30 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ | .. |
| 1½ | ⅞ | .. | Havana Elec | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 6⅝ | 1¾ | .. | Hayes Body | 300 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 96⅞ | 85 | 5 | Hazel Atlas | 200 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. |
| 75 | 59 | 2 | Hercules Powder | 200 | 66½ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66¼ |
| 64⅝ | 48½ | 3 | Hershey Choc | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 94 | 83 | 4¶ | Hershey Choc pf | 100 | 92 | 92 | 92 | .. |
| 10¾ | 5⅛ | .. | Holland Furnace | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 388 | 310 | 12¶ | Homestake Min | 100 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 365 |
| 23¼ | 11 | 1.35g | Houdaille Her A | 100 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21⅝ |
| 54 | 43 | 4.20 | Household Fin pf | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 52½ |
| 55½ | 35½ | 3 | Howe Sound | 900 | 49⅝ | 48⅝ | 49⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 12½ | 7 | .. | Hudson & Man | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 24½ | 16 | .. | Hudson Motor | 2600 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 7¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Hupp Motors | 1200 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| | | | —I— | | | | | |
| 38⅞ | 22 | .. | Ill Central | 1300 | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¾ | 23 |
| 30½ | 22½ | 1.68 | Indus Rayon N | 500 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| 73¾ | 50 | 1½ | Ingerroll-Rand | 800 | 55½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54 |
| 13⅝ | 7 | h | Interboro Rap T | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 11¼ | 5½ | .. | Interlake Iron | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 37⅛ | 15 | .. | Int Agr ppr | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 5⅝ | .20 | Int Carriers | 100 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ |
| 149¼ | 131 | 6 | Int Buiness M | 500 | 131 | 131 | 131 | 132 |
| 37¾ | 22 | .. | Int Cement | 200 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | 22½ |
| 46⅞ | 30 | .60 | Int Harvester | 1400 | 30½ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ |
| 9⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Int Hydroelec | 800 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 29⅝ | 21 | 10b | Int Nickel | 900 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | 25 |
| 6½ | 3¾ | .. | Int Paper&Pow A | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1⅜ | .. | Int Pap&Pow C | 1200 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 24⅞ | 10¼ | .. | Int Pap&P pf | 800 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16⅝ |
| 25 | 9 | .. | Int Print Ink | 300 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 86 | 66 | 6 | Int Pr Ink pf | 20 | 85 | 85 | 85 | .. |
| 7 | 3 | .. | Int Rys Cen Am | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 30½ | 21 | 1½ | Int-Salt | 300 | 28½ | 28½ | 28¼ | 28½ |
| 50⅜ | 40 | 2 | Int Shoe | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 42 |
| 17¾ | 11⅜ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 3500 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| 16⅞ | 3½ | .. | Interstate Rept S | 300 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 28 | 24¾ | 2 | Island Crk Coal | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| | | | —J— | | | | | |
| 66⅝ | 44 | .. | Johns Manville | 300 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| | | | —K— | | | | | |
| 18½ | 13⅝ | .25b | Kayser (J) & Co | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 4½ | 2¼ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 21¼ | 11⅞ | .50 | Kelvinator Corp | 1500 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 23 | 17¾ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 5000 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 22¾ | 13⅝ | .80 | Kresge | 600 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 61 | 36 | 1¶ | Kress Co | 100 | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | .. |
| 33⅝ | 23¼ | 1¶ | Kroger Groc & B | 700 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 | 29¼ |
| | | | —L— | | | | | |
| 63½ | 35 | .. | Laclede Gas StL | 30 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 14¼ | 5 | .. | Lane Bryant | 300 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | .. |
| 14½ | 8 | .20b | Lee Rubber | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11½ |
| 21¼ | 12⅝ | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 200 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | .. |
| 78 | 64⅞ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 100 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66⅝ |
| 24 | 17¼ | 1.60 | Life Saver | 100 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | .. |
| 43⅞ | 27⅝ | 1.20 | Libbey-Owens-F | 1800 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29⅞ | 30 |
| 23½ | 16 | 1½ | Lily Tulip Cup | 300 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 36¼ | 22¼ | .. | Lima Loco Wks | 200 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22½ |
| 35⅜ | 28¾ | 1 | Liquid Carbonic | 500 | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27 | .. |
| 35⅛ | 25⅞ | 1 | Loew's Inc | 4000 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | 31 |
| 97¼ | 72 | 6½ | Loews pf | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 |
| 3 | 1⅝ | .. | Loft Inc | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 62½ | 48¼ | 1½b | Louisville & N | 1800 | 48½ | 48¼ | 48½ | 49½ |
| | | | —M— | | | | | |
| 41¾ | 23⅝ | 1 | Mack Trucks | 500 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 25 |
| 61⅛ | 38½ | 2 | Macy (RH) & Co | 400 | 39 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 39¼ |
| 7 | 2⅝ | .. | Madison Sq Gar | 300 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 4¼ | 1⅞ | .. | Mallinson | 200 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 3¼ | 1¾ | .. | Maracaibo Oil | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | .. |
| 5⅜ | 4½ | .. | Marancha Corp | 200 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 9 | 5¾ | .40 | Marine Mid | 400 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 4¼ | 1 | .. | Market St Ry 2pf | 50 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 32 | 21½ | 2 | Marlin-Rockwell | 400 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | .. |
| 19⅝ | 12½ | .. | Marshall Field | 100 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 40¾ | 28 | 1.50 | Mathieson Alkali | 1800 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝ | 28½ |
| 44⅝ | 30 | 1.60 | May Dept Stores | 100 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | .. |
| 8¾ | 4⅜ | .. | Maytag | 100 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 28½ | 10 | .. | Maytag pf ww | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 92½ | 49 | 6 | Maytag 1pf | 10 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 75 |
| 26⅝ | 9 | .. | Maytag pf xw | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 32 | 24 | 2 | McCall Corp | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 4½ | 1⅛ | h | McCrory Stores | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 50½ | 38½ | 1 | McIntyre Porcu | 1000 | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45½ | 45 |
| 94¼ | 83 | 4 | McKeesport Tin | 200 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 84 |
| 5⅝ | 1 | h | McLellan Stores | 900 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 56 | 9½ | h | McLellan Sto pf | 200 | 53 | 53 | 53 | .. |
| 30 | 16½ | 1 | Mesta Mach | 500 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 6½ | 4 | .. | Miami Copp | 400 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 14¾ | 11 | .25b | Mid-Cont Pet | 1200 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | .. | Min Moline | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 1⅜ | ½ | h | Min & StL | 300 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 34⅜ | 17¾ | .. | Mo K&T pf | 200 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | 21½ |
| 6 | 3 | h | Mo Pacific | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 9¾ | 4½ | h | Mo Pacific pf | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | .. | Mohawk Carpet | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 46½ | 39 | 1 | Monsanto Chem | 200 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 42 |
| 35⅝ | 21¼ | .. | Montgom Ward | 12500 | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 44¾ | 22 | .. | Motor Products | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22½ |
| 16½ | 9 | .. | Motor Wheel | 400 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9½ |
| 15⅝ | 5¼ | .. | Mullins Mfg | 300 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10⅝ |
| 46 | 12⅛ | .. | Mullins pf | 20 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 33½ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | .. | Murray Body | 500 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| | | | —N— | | | | | |
| 46 | 32 | .. | Nash Chat StL | 20 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | .. |
| 32¼ | 15⅞ | 1 | Nash Motors | 800 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | 16⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Nat Acme | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 14¼ | 7⅜ | .. | Natl Avia Corp | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | .. |
| 49½ | 33⅝ | 2 | Nat Biscuit | 1100 | 34⅜ | 34 | 34¼ | 33¾ |
| 23⅝ | 14½ | .. | Nat Cash Reg | 600 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 18 | 13 | 1.20 | Nat Dairy Prod | 1500 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | 16¾ |
| 22½ | 5 | h | Nat Dept S pf | 10 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 17½ |
| 160½ | 135 | 5 | Nat Lead | 100 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 15½ | 8½ | .80 | Nat Pow & Lt | 800 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | .. | Nat Rys Mex 1pf | 140 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 58¼ | 40⅜ | 1 | Nat Steel | 300 | 38½ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38¾ |
| 60 | 33½ | .. | Nat Supply pf | 20 | 49¾ | 49⅞ | 49¾ | .. |
| 18⅜ | 11 | .60 | Nat Tea | 200 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | .. |
| 30¼ | 6½ | .. | Neisner Bros | 800 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19⅛ |
| 13 | 6 | .. | Newport Indus | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .. |
| 24⅝ | 15 | .. | NY Air Brake | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15¾ |
| 45¼ | 25⅜ | .. | NY Central | 3300 | 26¾ | 25⅞ | 26⅜ | 26⅞ |
| 139 | 108 | 5 | NY & Harlem | 20 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | .. |
| 1¼ | ½ | h | NY Investors | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 24⅛ | 13⅝ | .. | NY NH & H | 500 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14⅝ |
| 37⅝ | 23½ | .. | NY NH & S pf | 400 | 24 | 23½ | 24 | 23⅝ |
| 11⅝ | 7¼ | .. | NY Ont & W | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | .. |
| 1⅜ | 1 | .. | NY Rys pf | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 22⅞ | 11⅝ | .40 | NY Shipbldg | 500 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15¾ |
| 44½ | 33¼ | .50e | Noranda M | 200 | 42⅝ | 42¼ | 42⅝ | 42 |
| 25¼ | 13⅝ | .50j | North American | 1600 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16¼ |
| 8⅛ | 4⅛ | .. | No Am Aviation | 1500 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4½ |
| 36¼ | 21⅛ | .. | Northern Pacific | 1700 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅝ | 22¾ |
| | | | —O— | | | | | |
| 15⅞ | 10½ | .15b | Ohio Oil | 200 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ | 12 |
| 7 | 3⅛ | .. | Oliver Farm Eq | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 6¼ | 4⅝ | .. | Omnibus | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 19⅝ | 14 | .60 | Otis Elevator | 500 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 8 | 4⅛ | .. | Otis Steel | 100 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ |
| 94 | 73½ | 3 | Owens Ill Glass | 100 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| | | | —P— | | | | | |
| 23½ | 15½ | 1.50 | Pacific Gas&El | 600 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 32 | 23⅛ | 3 | Pacific Lighting | 500 | 31¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 31 |
| 112½ | 103 | 6 | Pacific T&T pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | .. |
| 8⅞ | 6⅛ | .. | Pac W Oil Corp | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 6⅝ | 3¾ | .. | Packard Motor | 600 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅝ | h | Paramnt Pub ctfs | 1100 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 6⅞ | 3⅛ | .. | Park Utah | 500 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 4 |
| 4¼ | 1½ | .. | Pathe Exchange | 400 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 24⅛ | 10½ | .. | Path Exch A | 800 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20½ |
| 21⅛ | 13⅝ | .. | Patino Mines | 100 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 2 | .. | Peerless Motor | 1100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 67⅞ | 51½ | 1.20 | Penney (JC) | 800 | 54⅞ | 53 | 54 | 55 |
| 39⅛ | 28¼ | .50b | Pennsylvania RR | 1800 | 29⅛ | 28⅜ | 29 | 29 |
| 43 | 16½ | .. | Pere Marq pf | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. |
| 14¼ | 9 | .. | Petroleum | 200 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 18⅞ | 14⅝ | .50b | Phelps Dodge | 800 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15 |
| 36½ | 24⅝ | 3 | Phila Co 6% | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31½ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅛ | .. | Phila & Reading | 200 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | .25b | Phillips Pet | 2500 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ |
| 6½ | 2 | .. | Pierce-Arrow | 600 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Pierce Oil | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 10⅝ | 8 | .. | Pierce Oil pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 | 1¼ | .. | Pierce Pet | 200 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 27⅜ | 18⅛ | 1.60 | Pillsbury Flour | 200 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 7 | .. | Pitts Screw&Bolt | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 59⅞ | 37 | .. | Pitts United pf | 20 | 38 | 37 | 37 | .. |
| 16⅝ | 10 | 1 | Plymouth Oil | 800 | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | .. |
| 14⅞ | 6 | .. | Poor & Co B | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7¼ |
| 29⅝ | 16½ | .. | Postal Tel pf | 400 | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ | 17⅝ |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | h | Pressed Steel Car | 200 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 41¼ | 33⅝ | 1.50 | Procter & Gam | 400 | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33½ |
| 45 | 33 | 2.80 | Public Service | 800 | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 59⅜ | 47¼ | 3 | Pullman | 1600 | 47 | 46½ | 47 | 46⅞ |
| 14⅞ | 9⅝ | .. | Pure Oil | 600 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | 10 |
| 19¾ | 12¼ | 1 | Purity Bakeries | 200 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| | | | —R— | | | | | |
| 9⅛ | 6½ | .. | Radio Corp Amer | 12100 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | 7 |
| 41½ | 23¼ | .. | Radio pf A | 2100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| 35⅝ | 15 | .. | Radio pf B | 1400 | 29½ | 28½ | 29¼ | 29½ |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | h | Radio-Keith-O | 500 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 24⅛ | 16 | .. | RR Securities | 2000 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16⅞ |
| 14 | 7½ | .. | Real Silk Hosiery | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | .. | Remington Rand | 1600 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 9⅝ |
| 5½ | 3⅛ | .. | Reo Motors | 400 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 25¾ | 15 | .. | Republic I & S | 2500 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 67½ | 39 | .. | Repub I&S pf | 200 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43¼ |
| 27¾ | 15½ | 1 | Reynolds Metal | 200 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 105 | 84¾ | 6 | Safeway S 6% | 50 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 103½ |
| 39⅛ | 33 | 1.07½e | Royal Dutch | 400 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ |
| 57 | 44 | 3 | Safeway Stores | 600 | 47½ | 46½ | 47½ | 46⅞ |
| 10¼ | 4 | .20b | Rossia In Co Am | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 32⅛ | 20⅝ | .. | Roan Antip CM | 100 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 29 |
| | | | —S— | | | | | |
| 112 | 98½ | 7 | Safeway S 7% | 20 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 27⅞ | 16½ | .10b | St Joseph Lead | 300 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | 18 |
| 38⅛ | 25⅜ | .60¶ | Seaboard Oil | 200 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 31 |
| 4⅞ | 2⅝ | .. | Seagrave | 100 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | .. |
| 51¼ | 38⅜ | .. | Sears Roebuck | 4700 | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| 2 | 1 | .. | Seneca Cop | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 4⅝ | .. | Servel Inc | 1300 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | 7¾ |
| 13¼ | 5⅛ | .. | Sharon Stl Hoop | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 13⅞ | 6¾ | .24 | Shattuck (FG) | 300 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅝ |
| 24⅛ | 14½ | .. | Simmons | 400 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 11¼ | 8¼ | .25 | Simms Petroleum | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8¼ |
| 17 | 6¾ | .. | Snider Packing | 400 | 12½ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 13 |
| 19⅞ | 14 | .30b | Socony Vacuum | 5800 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ |
| 22⅛ | 15¼ | 2 | So Calif Edison | 800 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 33¾ | 18½ | .. | Southern Pacific | 3100 | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 21¼ | 20⅝ |
| 36½ | 21⅞ | .. | Southern Ry | 600 | 23⅝ | 23¼ | 23⅝ | 23½ |
| 41½ | 27⅝ | .. | Southern Ry pf | 100 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30⅝ |
| 8 | 3⅜ | .. | Sparks Withing | 100 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 24½ | 15¾ | 1.20 | Spencer Kellogg | 300 | 19 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | .. |
| 11⅝ | 5⅝ | .. | Sperry Corp | 2500 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 67½ | 19 | .. | Spieg May Stern | 1300 | 46 | 44⅛ | 46 | 46 |
| 25¼ | 18¾ | 1 | Stand Brands | 900 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19¾ |
| 17 | 6⅝ | .. | Stand Gas & El | 300 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 17 | 7⅞ | .. | Stand G&E pf | 200 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10½ |
| 42⅞ | 30¾ | 1 | Stand Oil Calif | 600 | 32 | 31¾ | 31⅞ | 32 |
| 110¼ | 16⅛ | 5 | Stand Oil Ex pf | 200 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109¼ |
| 50⅛ | 41⅛ | 1 | Stand Oil NJ | 3500 | 42½ | 42¼ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 14¼ | 6 | .. | Starrett Co | 100 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 7 | 3 | .. | Sterling pf | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 13⅛ | 6 | .. | Stone & Webster | 400 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | h | Studebaker | 300 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 3 | 1⅝ | .. | Superior Oil | 400 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3¼ | .. | Sweets Co Amer | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 2½ | ⅞ | .. | Symington | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 5⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Symington A | 500 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | .. |
| | | | —T— | | | | | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅛ | .. | Tennessee Corp | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ |
| 29⅝ | 21½ | 1 | Texas Corp | 500 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | 23¼ |
| 42⅞ | 20¼ | 2 | Texas Gulf Sul | 600 | 33 | 32½ | 32⅞ | 33⅛ |
| 12 | 6⅝ | .. | Texas & P Land | 800 | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 8 |
| 9⅝ | 5 | .. | Thermoid | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 11 | 7 | .50 | Thompson | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 20⅛ | 13⅛ | .. | Thompson Prod | 100 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 144⅝ | 8½ | .. | Tide Water Asso | 2800 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 85½ | 64½ | 4½g | Tide W Asso pf | 100 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 83 |
| 8⅛ | 3⅞ | .. | Timken-Detroit | 300 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 41 | 26¾ | 1 | Timken Roller | 300 | 28 | 27¾ | 28 | 27¾ |
| 8½ | 5⅞ | 12½b | Transamerica | 900 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 5⅞ |
| 6⅝ | 4 | .. | Tri Continental | 400 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 40 | 33 | 2.50 | Trico Products | 600 | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36½ | .. |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | .. | Truax Traer Coal | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 3 |
| 9⅝ | 4⅞ | .. | Truscon Steel | 300 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | .. |
| 8½ | 1⅝ | .. | Twin City R T | 200 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | .. |
| 29 | 6 | .. | Twin City RT pf | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| | | | —U— | | | | | |
| 4 | 2⅝ | .. | Ulen & Co | 600 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 60⅞ | 43 | 2b | Union Bag & P | 400 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
| 50⅞ | 35⅞ | 1.40 | Union Carbide | 2700 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | 38⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 15 | 1 | Union Oil Calif | 300 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 133⅞ | 110½ | 6 | Union Pacific | 300 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | 119¾ |
| 37⅜ | 17⅝ | .. | United Air & Tr | 3100 | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 | 20⅞ |
| 29¼ | 23 | 1.60 | United Biscuit | 300 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25⅝ |
| 45¾ | 35 | 1.72 | United Carbon | 200 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 41 |
| 8⅞ | 4⅛ | .. | United Corp | 2700 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 37⅞ | 24⅞ | 3 | United Corp pf | 700 | 32⅝ | 32 | 32 | 32¼ |
| 6 | 3⅛ | .. | United El Coal | 400 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 77 | 50 | 2¶ | United Fruit | 400 | 68⅝ | 68½ | 68½ | 69 |
| 20⅛ | 14⅛ | 1.20 | United Gas Im | 700 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 70⅛ | 49 | .. | United P Dye pf | 40 | 70⅛ | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 19⅝ | 11¾ | .. | US Leather A | 400 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12½ |
| 33 | 18 | .50 | US Pipe & Fdry | 300 | 21¾ | 20½ | 21¾ | 21 |
| 12⅝ | 5⅜ | .. | US Realty | 400 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ |
| 24 | 14⅝ | .. | US Rubber | 1600 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17½ | .. |
| 61¼ | 24⅛ | .. | US Rubber 1pf | 1100 | 43¼ | 43 | 43 | .. |
| 135½ | 96⅞ | 1¶ | US Smelt R&M | 600 | 115½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114¼ |
| 59⅞ | 37⅝ | .. | US Steel | 9000 | 38⅜ | 37⅝ | 38⅜ | 38⅛ |
| 99⅞ | 79⅛ | 2 | US Steel pf | 700 | 80 | 79⅛ | 80 | 80 |
| 46½ | 16⅞ | .. | Univ Pictures pf | 20 | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 3 | 1¼ | .. | Univ Pipe & Rad | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | .. | Utilities P&Lt A | 300 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| | | | —V— | | | | | |
| 1⅞ | 1 | .. | Vadsco Sales | 400 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 31¾ | 18 | .. | Vanadium | 600 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅝ | .. | Va-Caro Chem | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 26 | 14½ | .. | Va-C Chem 6% | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 78 | 65 | 6 | Va El & Pow pf | 10 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | 75 |
| | | | —W— | | | | | |
| 8⅝ | 3⅛ | h | Wabash pf A | 200 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | .. | Ward Baking B | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2¼ |
| 36 | 27¼ | 2 | Ward Baking pf | 100 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | .. |
| 8¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Warner Bros A | 1100 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 6⅝ | .. | Warren Bros | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 60 | 52¼ | 4 | Wesson Oil pf | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | .. |
| 77 | 51¾ | 7 | W Penn El 7% | 10 | 73 | 73 | 73 | .. |
| 101½ | 78¾ | 6 | W Penn Pw 6% | 50 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 2½ | 1 | .. | Westn Dairy P B | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 17¼ | 8¾ | .. | Westn Maryland | 400 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅞ | 10¾ |
| 8½ | 2¾ | .. | Westn Pacific | 300 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| 17⅛ | 4⅞ | .. | Westn Pac pf | 400 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 11 |
| 66⅞ | 40⅜ | .. | Westn Union | 400 | 42 | 41½ | 42 | 42½ |
| 47⅛ | 30¼ | .. | Westing Elec | 1100 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| 31½ | 24 | 2 | White Rock | 100 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | .. |
| 5¾ | 3½ | .. | Wilcox Oil & G | 300 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3¾ |
| 9 | 4¾ | .. | Wilson & Co | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| 26⅝ | 12¼ | .. | Wilson & Co A | | 18 | 17½ | 17⅝ | 18½ |
| 84½ | 53 | 3½g | Wilson & C pf | 600 | 70 | 68½ | 68½ | 72 |
| 54⅞ | 41¼ | 2.40 | Woolworth | 900 | 48⅞ | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48⅞ |
| 31⅞ | 17 | .. | Worthgton Pump | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| | | | —Y— | | | | | |
| 7¼ | 4 | .. | Yellow Truck | 500 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| 22¾ | 15 | .. | Young Sp & W | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16½ |
| 33¾ | 17⅞ | .. | Youngstown | 500 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ | 18¼ |
| | | | —Z— | | | | | |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | .. | Zenith Radio | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | .. |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Cash. Rights expire today.

### Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

### Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

*By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York*

A week ago, the market, as reflected in this average, had withdrawn within a narrowing triangle. The fore part of this week witnessed a tendency of the market to pull out of the triangle on the up side. As so frequently happens, this probably proved to be a false move, although the break through the lower side was not decisive yesterday, when this chart was plotted.

If stocks close lower today, and the decline is accompanied by increased volume, the indications will point pretty definitely to a resumption of the down trend.

It will be noticed that the closing composition of this average was lower last night than at any time this year. The October low is not far below—at 52. It would appear that the October lows are likely to be broken in numbers of stocks.

## Less Emphasis To Be Placed On Gasoline Yield

### Oil Burners Competition With Coal Furnaces Important Factor

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Demands placed upon the oil industry to supply fuel oil at a price which will enable oil burners to compete with coal furnaces will mean that less emphasis is likely to be placed in the future on increasing the yield of gasoline per barrel of crude, according to the current T. S. Hose review of the oil industry.

"The tariff on crude oil from Europe and South America," says the review, "has gone a long way toward curtailing the supply of fuel oil in this country as foreign crude has a much higher content of the heavier densities and a lower content of usable gasoline than the domestic product.

"As a consequence the refiners of our country find themselves in the position where, to meet the demand for use of oil as a fuel, they must disregard many of the modern methods for cracking up a barrel of crude to produce the maximum quantity of high-test gasoline.

"This problem is being intensified by the returning widespread use of automobiles which are demanding good-grade gasoline. The current year seems likely to see the total number of cars in use increase, as the sale of new cars will in all probability exceed the scrapping of old.

"Some indication of the stability of consumption of oil during the worst phases of the depression is indicated when we realize that at the low of 1932, oil consumption was down only 10 per cent compared with 75 per cent for steel. Last year saw a slight gain over 1932, and the current year wi'l see a larger gain over 1933."

## Steel Industry Is Affected By Labor Disputes

Labor dissensions continue the dominating influence in the iron and steel markets, the trend of which is reflected by further moderate reduction in production, steel works operations last week declining 2 points to 57 per cent, states the magazine Steel.

Specifications from some of the leading consumers have declined because they have been stocking heavily over recent weeks in anticipation of strikes and possible interruption in delivery of material.

Automobile parts makers especially have been cautious through fear of being caught with excessive inventories, in the event automobile manufacturers themselves are forced to more serious curtailment in production.

June 16 has now been set by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for a strike if its demands for recognition are refused, and this refusal now appears certain. However, the strength of the Amalgamated association is such an uncertain quantity that the industry as a whole entertains no serious misgivings concerning a strike's effectiveness.

### Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Irregular; early losses reduced.

Bonds: Mixed; trading dull.

Curb: Easy; industrials and metals lower.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes small.

Cotton: Steady; higher cables; trade and Wall Street buying.

**Foreign**

Berlin—The Boerse opened firm today. There was a larger turnover, and stock quotations were higher. The firmness was sustained at the close.

Paris and London closed.

### Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| July | 1.02¼ | 1.02½ | 97¾ | .98¼ | ..... |
| September | 1.03¼ | 1.03⅜ | 98¼ | .99 | ..... |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| July | .58¾ | .59¾ | .55⅞ | .56 | ..... |
| September | .61⅞ | .62 | .57¾ | .58 | ..... |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| July | .45⅝ | .45⅝ | .43¼ | .43½ | ..... |
| September | .46 | .46 | .43⅝ | .43⅝ | ..... |

### Dividend Declarations

A dividend of 20 cents was declared by the Lee Rubber & Tire Company, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

Parke Davis & Co. declared an extra dividend of 10 cents and the regular quarterly of 20 cents, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

The New River Company declared a dividend of $1.50 on account of accumulations on the preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record June 6. This dividend is the first on the issue since a like amount was paid on Nov. 2, 1931.

### California Water Service Net

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2—California Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $2,021,055 for the year ended April 30, as compared with $2,054,782 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled $1,025,527, as compared with $1,028,282. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $1,002,826, which compares with $1,034,624 for the year ended April 30, 1933.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 31 was: Receipts $11,529,251, expenditures $22,021,521, balance $2,021,713,008, customs receipts for the month $21,041,136. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) were $2,724,547,270, expenditures $6,371,782,726 (including $3,581,029,991 for emergency expenditures) excess of expenditures $3,647,235,455, gold assets $7,778,883,214.

### Cotton Exports Smaller

NEW YORK, June 2—Exports of American cotton were smaller this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 81,000 bales compared with 179,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 6,784,000 bales compared with 7,117,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

## British Tariff Decision Spurs Steel Industry

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 1—A big leap forward in the British iron and steel industry has been consequent upon a decision by the Government to continue its tariff of 33 1-3 per cent for these products.

New works costing £2,000,000 are to be started immediately in South Wales by the British (Guest, Keen, Baldwin) Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., and extensions by other leading firms are foreshadowed.

The tariff was firstly imposed in April, 1931. But it has hitherto been only temporary in its application. It was sanctioned at first for six months and afterwards for an additional two years. It has thus been hitherto liable to expire next October. The 181,000 workers employed in the industry have therefore been waiting anxiously for the present announcement.

The Government has from the first conditioned continuation of the tariff upon the industry's reorganizing itself in several directions. The main reforms required have been to introduce such coöperation among the various British firms as would put an end to unprofitable duplication of effort at home and to enable the industry to negotiate as a unit with iron and steel combines abroad. Another object has been to render possible production of partially-manufactured products hitherto imported from overseas.

A scheme for this purpose has been drawn up by the industry itself and is understood to have been now conditionally approved by the Government. The scheme is designed to regulate sales, to coördinate production in all parts of the British Empire, to modernize plant and to provide advisory services on such questions as those of transport markets, finance and research.

### Market Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

**Stocks**

| | 50 Ind'ls | 20 RR's | 20 Ut's | 90 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 2 | *83.9 | 42.7 | 65.3 | *74.2 |
| Prev day | 84.1 | 42.7 | 65.4 | 74.4 |
| Week ago | 87.7 | 44.6 | 67.2 | 77.5 |
| Month ago | 92.2 | 47.1 | 70.4 | 81.4 |
| Year ago | 84.1 | 44.6 | 98.1 | 80.4 |
| 3 yrs ago | 92.7 | 64.5 | 141.7 | 96.9 |
| 7 yrs ago | 119.7 | 118.9 | 115.4 | 117.8 |
| High (1934) | 105.0 | 54.3 | 90.3 | 93.8 |
| Low (1934) | 83.9 | 41.8 | 64.3 | 74.2 |
| High (1933) | 102.1 | 58.0 | 113.7 | 96.9 |
| Low (1933) | 42.3 | 23.5 | 61.1 | 43.9 |
| High (1932) | 72.3 | 39.8 | 111.0 | 73.9 |
| Low (1932) | 35.1 | 13.2 | 51.8 | 35.0 |

(1926 average equals 100)

**Bonds**

| | 20 Ind'ls | 20 RR's | 20 Ut's | 60 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 2 | 82.1 | 85.8 | 88.5 | 85.5 |
| Prev day | 82.3 | 86.2 | 88.6 | 85.7 |
| Week ago | 82.4 | 86.2 | 89.0 | 85.8 |
| Month ago | 83.0 | 88.4 | 89.7 | 87.0 |
| Year ago | 72.7 | 76.2 | 83.7 | 77.5 |
| 2 yrs ago | 54.6 | 48.4 | 71.6 | 58.2 |
| 3 yrs ago | 81.4 | 96.3 | 99.6 | 92.4 |
| High (1934) | 83.9 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 88.1 |
| Low (1934) | 72.6 | 74.1 | 77.2 | 74.8 |
| High (1933) | 77.1 | 84.9 | 88.5 | 83.4 |
| Low (1933) | 58.3 | 57.0 | 74.1 | 63.6 |
| High (1932) | 71.3 | 78.0 | 86.2 | 78.1 |
| Low (1932) | 53.2 | 47.4 | 70.9 | 57.5 |

(1926 average equals 100)

*New 1934 lows.

### New State Offerings

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—"The Daily Bond Buyer" states that new state and municipal offerings scheduled for next week total $23,832,274 compared with $20,481,984 in the current week. Lexington, Ky., will offer $1,213,500 in 4 per cent bonds and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will offer $3,000,000 emergency relief obligations, among other cities and states with new issues.

### U. S. Sugar Consumption

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Sugar consumption in the United States during April amounted to 413,773 long tons, raw sugar value, compared with 516,389 in the like month last year, it is estimated by B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers. For the first four months of the year consumption is placed at 1,707,716 tons, compared with 1,790,032 in the corresponding period of 1933.

### Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 3 higher to 1 lower:

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | 89.5 | 89.5 | 88.6b |
| October | 89.9 | 89.9 | 89.4b |

b—Bid.

## Continental Can Co. Sales Are Running Ahead of Year Ago

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Sales of Continental Can Company, Inc., for the year to date are running ahead of 1933, and present prospects are for a good year, O. C. Huffman, president of the company, said before sailing on the Europa to visit Germany, Holland, France and England.

"Canning crops have not yet been seriously damaged by the dry weather and there is still a good prospect for our business from this source. A continuation of the drought will naturally affect the size of crops in the districts where it prevails, but we cover the United States and all fields of can consumption, so that as long as there is business anywhere, we will get our share.

"Our observers in the Middle West report that they are not yet worried about the corn crop. The pea crop has been damaged, but Michigan and Wisconsin have had a fairly good season and, altogether, our sales of cans for the pea crop should approximate those of last year. Seasonal conditions in the south and east have been very good."

## U. S. Dollar Firmer At $5.06⅝ to Pound

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The United States dollar, slightly firmer on continued demand, opened and closed today at $5.06⅝ to the pound, a gain of ⅛ cent to the pound from the overnight quotation of $5.06¾

The French franc, after an early firmness, eased somewhat on freer offerings, and closed at 77.03 to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of 77.

The price of bar gold rose ½ penny to 137 shillings, 2 pence ($34.75).

### Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stagnation of the last few months in the stock market is as abnormal as the hectic activity of 1928 and '29. The abnormal is never permanent. The country has the plant capacity and abundant but temporarily stifled quick assets to make for a resumption of activity in all lines, including the stock market, once the present grave uncertainties are settled in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Those who have not already done so on our previous advices, should place accounts in a position to withstand a possible move into new low ground below the early May resistance points, inasmuch as there is nothing in the way of support indicated between that level and the lows of last October.

### Cotton Prices

**New York**

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 11.72 | 11.77 | 11.66 | 11.76 | +.12 |
| October | 11.96 | 11.98 | 11.90 | 11.99 | +.12 |
| December | 12.09 | 11.11 | 11.02 | 11.10 | +.11 |
| January | 11.13 | 11.16 | 11.07 | 11.16 | +.12 |
| March | 11.23 | 11.26 | 11.15 | 11.26 | +.12 |

Spots 11.95, up 15 points. Tone at close steady.

**Liverpool**

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 6.16 | 6.18 | 6.15 | 6.18 | +.08 |
| October | 6.11 | 6.13 | 6.10 | 6.13 | +.08 |
| December | 6.09 | 6.10 | 6.07 | 6.10 | +.09 |
| January | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.07 | 6.10 | +.08 |
| March | 6.11 | 6.11 | 6.08 | 6.11 | +.08 |

Tone at close steady.

### Reichsbank Note Coverage

BERLIN, June 2 (AP)—The Reichsbank's bank note coverage was reported today to have dropped to 3.7 per cent, compared with 4.6 per cent last week and 7.5 per cent at the end of May, 1933. The gold and foreign currency reserve suffered a further serious decline of 18,000,000 marks (about $7,200,000) to a net of 135,800,000 marks (about $54,320,000). The loss of gold is attributed to payments on German imports. At the same time bank note circulation increased by 271,000,000 marks to 3,635,000,000.

### Associated Gas Output

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Net electric output of the Associated Gas and Electric System for the week ended May 26, totaled 56,134,932 kilowatt hours, an increase of 4.9 per cent over the like week last year.

### Hon. Frank G. Allen

The Hon. Frank G. Allen, formerly Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has been elected a director of the Union Trust Company of Boston.

## Pay Rolls in Steel Industry Larger

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute announces that pay rolls in the steel industry were larger by $4,208,508 during April than in the preceding month, and employment increased by 11,809.

Wages and salaries increased during the month to $45,471,878, of which $36,778,026 went to wage earners, and reflected the general 10 per cent increase which was granted on April 1.

Employment rose to a total of 431,086, of which number 392,069 were wage earners.

### Money Markets

**New York Quotations**

| Call loans | Today | Last Pre. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock Exch. | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Curb Exch. renewal rate | 1½% | 1¼% | 1½% |
| Com paper | 1¼% | 1¼% | 1¾% |
| Bar silver | 44½c | 44⅝c | 33⅛c |
| Time loans— | | | |
| 60-90 days | ¾@1 | ¾@1 | 1 |
| 5-6 months | ¾@⅞ | ¾@1 | 1 @1⅛ |

**Bankers Acceptance Market**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 to 90 days | ⅜@¼ | ⅜@¼ | ⅝@½ |
| 4 months | ½@⅜ | ¾@⅝ | ⅞@¾ |
| 6 months | ¾@⅝ | ⅞@¾ | 1⅛@1 |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Short bills | ⅞@1⅛ | ⅞@¾ | ⅞@½ |
| 3 mos bills | 1⅛@1 | | ½ |
| Bar gold | 137s 2d | 137s 1½d | 122s 6d |
| Bar silver | 19⅛d | 19½d | 18½d |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 1½% | 1½% | 1½% |
| Com paper | 1¾@2 | 2 @2½ | 1¾@2¼ |
| Time money | 3 | 3 | 3 |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½ | Bucharest | 6% |
| Boston | 2 | Budapest | 4½ |
| Chicago | 2½ | Calcutta | 3½ |
| Cleveland | 2 | Copenhagen | 2½ |
| Dallas | 3 | Helsingfors | 4½ |
| Kansas City | 3 | London | 2 |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | Lisbon | 5½ |
| New York | 1½ | Madrid | 6 |
| Philadelphia | 2½ | Oslo | 3½ |
| Richmond | 3½ | Paris | 3 |
| St. Louis | 2½ | Prague | 3½ |
| San Francisco | 2 | Rome | 3 |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Riga | 5½ |
| Athens | 7 | Sofia | 7 |
| Bombay | 3½ | Tokyo | 3.65 |
| Berlin | 4 | Stockholm | 2½ |
| Brussels | 3 | Vienna | 5 |
| Berne | 2 | Warsaw | 5 |

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | |
| Sterling: | | | |
| Demand | $5.06⅝ | $5.06½ | $8.2397 |
| Cables | 5.06⅞ | 5.06¾ | 8.2397 |
| France—franc | .0659 | .0659 | .0663 |
| Belgium—belga | .2334 | .2336 | .2354 |
| Italy—lira | .0858 | .0850 | .0891 |
| Germany—mark | .3907 | .3907 | .4433 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1900 | .1900 | .2382 |
| Cz'ch'via—crown | .0416 | .0417 | .0500 |
| Denmark—krone | .2265 | .2267 | .4537 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0227 | .0227 | .0426 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0095 | .0095 | .0220 |
| Holland—florin | .6768 | .6770 | .6806 |
| Hungary—pengo | .2983 | .2988 | .2961 |
| Norway—krone | .2555 | .2549 | .4537 |
| Poland—zloty | .1901 | .1901 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0468 | .0464 | .0747 |
| Roumania—leu | .0101 | .0101 | .0101 |
| Spain—peseta | .1367 | .1367 | .3267 |
| Sweden—krona | .2615 | .2617 | .4537 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .3248 | .3250 | .3267 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0228 | .0228 | .0298 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3625 | .3675 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .3363 | .3288 | * |
| India—rupee | .3815 | .3812 | .6180 |
| Japan—yen | .3015 | .3015 | .8440 |
| Java—florin | .6800 | .6800 | .6806 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .5000 | .5000 | .8439 |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .5963 | .5963 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol | .3380 | .3383 | 1.6334 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0844 | .0848 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso | .1034 | .1036 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol | .2300 | .2325 | .2800 |
| Uruguay—peso | .8093 | .0813 | 1.7510 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.031 | 1.038 | 1.6391 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2800 | .2800 | .8440 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

### Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, June 2—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated compare:

| | Fri. | Thurs. | Tues. | Mon. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Low | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 83.89 |
| High | 100.8 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 84.14 |
| Last | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 83.94 |

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.47 cents at the close.

# Financial: News and Comment

## Spectacular Rise In Grain Prices On Chicago Board

### Soaring Market Caused by Unprecedented Crop Situation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 2—Soaring grain markets this week reflected the unprecedented crop situation which has developed not only in this country but abroad.

At the top of a succession of excited upturns July wheat was 33 cents higher than late April low figures, selling at $1.06⅛ at Chicago, while the September was up 32½ cents, touching $1.07½.

From those peak prices there was a sharp reaction due to heavy profit-taking, longs having big profits. All through the week the market was sensitive but the last few sessions outside buying has reached larger proportions, and during the week there were two days when prices went up the maximum limit of 5 cents for any one day.

Winnipeg followed this market until Friday, when it was relatively weak. Liverpool dragged behind the procession led by American and Canadian markets, and at the end of the week was about 30 cents over Chicago.

There were some evidences of uneasiness over the possibility that Argentina might export wheat to this country. Nominally at least prices here reached a level which would permit imports of Plate wheat based on present American and Plate prices. Export interests, however, expressed no concern over this possibility, being of the opinion few mills would want Plate wheat, and that the back haul from the seaboard would offset any apparent advantage.

**Traders Grow Cautious**

There was no change in the character of the crop news. The few rains reported were local and not heavy, but in view of the tremendous advance in prices, many traders were inclined to be cautious for fear that a change in weather conditions would result in a sharp setback.

Despite this feeling of caution there was a growing appreciation of the grave character of the crop disaster which has overtaken the country. So much grain is now beyond the hope of relief that short crops appear to be certain. Spring wheat prospects are bad generally, with the ordinarily hardest part of the crop progress ahead, with no reserves of sub-soil moisture to help out during the trying summer days.

Soft winter wheat is reported going back, heading short, with probability of poor filling. Up to a few weeks ago the soft wheat sections were counted on to bring up the winter wheat averages. Damaging heat and drought conditions will have to be changed quickly or the harvests will be light in all sections.

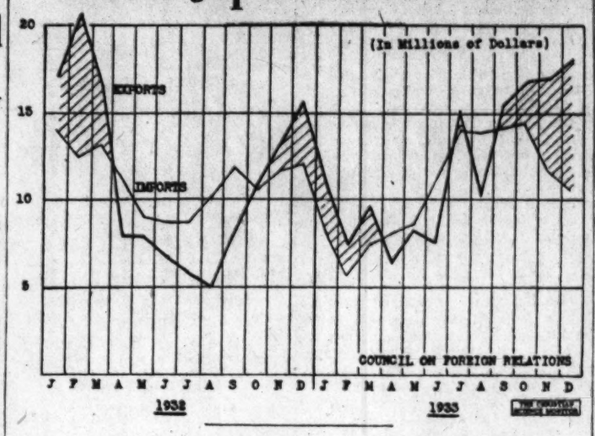
**June Estimates**

Private June estimates failed to have much effect, being overshadowed by the current news. The estimates averaged 420,000,000 bushels, contrasted with a May Government estimate of 461,000,000 bushels, and the spring wheat estimates averaged 122,000,000 bushels contrasted with a crop of 176,000,000 bushels last year.

European news is bullish, especially from the Danubian countries and the principal grain sections of Russia, while western Europe has prospects for much smaller crops than last year. Australia is also suffering from drought. Canadian estimates still indicate a larger crop than last year.

Oats advanced steadily, making new highs every day for 11 days, and resisting profit-taking sales better than the other grains. Crop estimates for June which averaged 789,000,000 bushels compared with a crop of 722,000,000 bushels in 1933. These estimtaes in the opinion of many traders failed to cover actual damage already done and continuing. A big advance in corn was mainly in sympathy with advances in other grains.

## United States' Trade Balance With Japan Still Favorable




### America's Imports From Nippon in 1933 Off 4.2 P. C. From 1932, but Exports Show Increase of 6.4 P. C. Over Previous Year

**While some countries have been disturbed by an increasing influx of low-priced Japanese goods, our trade balance with Japan has remained favorable. United States imports from Japan in 1933 were 4.2 per cent less than in 1932, and United States exports to Japan in 1933 showed an increase of 6.4 per cent over the previous year.**

**The course of our trade with Japan during the last two years is shown in the accompanying chart. The shaded areas indicate the periods in which the trade balance was favorable. Owing to seasonal fluctuations, there are certain months in which the trade balance is temporarily in Japan's favor, as when shipments of raw silk to the United States are at the maximum. The situation is reversed during the seasonal movement of raw cotton to Japan.**

**In the United States there has been complaint of growing Japanese competition in some lines of business, but there has been no such increase as has occurred in many other countries. In the outlying parts of the British Empire Japanese exporters have been capturing the markets in spite of the tariff favors enjoyed by British goods, and the British Government has recently sought to curb this competition by applying the quota system to imports into the Crown Colonies.**

**Total Japanese exports in 1933 showed a gain in value of 34 per cent over 1932 and of 74 per cent over 1931. As these values are expressed in depreciating Japanese currency, their increase obviously is not an accurate measure of the actual gain in the quantity of exports. Data of the cargo tonnage of Japanese exports probably give a better picture of what has taken place. The export tonnage figures of 1933 show a gain of 20 per cent over 1932 and of 30 per cent over 1931.**

## Brokers May Cut Workers Pay And Be Under the Code

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Brokerage houses may reduce their employees' pay where salaries are under $35 a week when business falls off without violating the code of fair competition, it was made clear by the Stock Exchange Code Authority.

The matter became an issue as a result of a letter from R. E. Desvernine of Whitelaw, Miller, Miller Boston, of New York, to the Code Authority, stating that if salary reductions were not permitted under the code, there would be many more discharges than otherwise.

In reply to Mr. Desvernine, Mr. C. E. Adams, Deputy Administrator of the Finance Section of NRA, wrote.

"Replying to your letter of May 25, in which you referred to subsection of Article II of the Code of fair competition for stock exchange firms, it is our opinion, in which the Research and Planning Division and the Legal Division concur, that a reduction in the wage of non-exempted employees is prohibited only when hours are reduced, and that stock exchange firms may reduce the wages of the employee in question if other justifiable causes exist for such action."

## Business Activity Gains, Says Moody

NEW YORK, June 2—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a rise in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

| | Carloadings | Electric | Steel | Combd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latest week | 61.1 | 108.0 | 66.1 | 78.1 |
| Prev. week | 60.5 | 107.8 | 62.0 | 76.8 |
| Month ago | 61.8 | 109.0 | 61.9 | 77.6 |
| Year ago | 53.0 | 97.5 | 43.4 | 64.6 |
| 1933 high | 66.8 | 109.2 | 78.1 | 83.7 |
| 1933 Low | 45.6 | 88.7 | 15.5 | 50.5 |
| 1934 high | 66.3 | 109.5 | 65.1 | 78.1 |
| 1934 low | 59.4 | 100.7 | 41.9 | 67.7 |

(1928 weekly average—100)
(Copyright, 1934, by Moody's)

## Thousands of Buyers At Conventions in New York

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Potential buying power estimated at more than $1,000,000,000 will be represented at conventions in New York City this month, according to an announcement by the Merchants' Association.

The meetings will bring here thousands of buyers and other visitors with widely diversified interests, the association aid in making public the list of forthcoming events yesterday.

One of the most important meetings during June will be that of the Advertising Federation of America, which will begin a three-day session on June 17.

The American Water Works Association, which will convene on June 4, will bring together hydraulic engineers and technicians who are responsible for developing potable water supplies in hamlets, towns and cities throughout the United States, and superintendents who are in charge of the storage, conservation and distribution of water. The two groups supervise each year the expenditure of many million dollars.

## Kidder, Peabody Will Do Away With Deposit Banking

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Kidder, Peabody & Co., one of the country's oldest financial firms, will give up its deposit banking business and concentrate on the securities business after June 16, the date specified in the Banking Act of 1933 for the separation of deposit and securities functions it was stated authoritatively today.

The company will continue to act as fiscal agent and as corporate trustee, it was said, and to underwrite securities and maintain a brokerage business. Customers will not be able to draw checks against balances carried with this firm, however.

The firm's deposit business has been of comparatively minor importance in relation to other functions of the company, it was said, and has not been as large proportionately as in some other firms of the same type.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. was founded more than 67 years ago, making its start in Boston. On Jan. 1, 1932, it was merged with Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., and last year some of the sales force of the Chase Harris Forbes organization came into the company. The firm has two offices here and several in Boston and neighboring New England cities.

In past years, before the securities underwriting business dried up, Kidder, Peabody & Co. was active in participating in new issues for a number of the largest American corporations.

It was reported in Wall Street that the separation of the Guaranty Co. of New York from the Guaranty Trust Co. would be discussed by directors on June 6, and that plans would be announced immediately afterward.

## American Tourist Traffic in Mexico

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2—A substantial increase in American tourist traffic to Mexico is being reciprocated by Uncle Sam's southwestern neighbor with a jump in purchases from this country, according to a weekly comment on far western business by the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking institution.

A current increase of 25 per cent in tourist traffic indicates approximately 45,000 American visitors will spend an estimated $10,000,000 in Mexico during 1934. More than 36,000 tourists spent $7,500,000 during 1933. An unusual flood of inquiries requesting travel information indicates a bright outlook for Mexico as an American tourist destination in the near future, the bank predicts.

## New Industries Can Be Tax Exempt in Alabama

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2—Authority of the Legislature to grant ad valorem tax exemption to new industries coming to Alabama has been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The ruling was handed down in the case of the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation of Alabama, asking for the recovery of $6033 paid as taxes for the year 1932 to Jefferson County on its properties near Bessemer as special county and city school taxes.

The Supreme Court ruled that the company had been exempted by resolutions of the county board of revenue and the city council of Bessemer, and that the tax money should be returned to the company by Jefferson County.

These resolutions were adopted under authority of the legislative act providing exemption for new industries. The Supreme Court decision reversed the judgement of Jefferson Circuit Court in which this authority was unchallenged.

## World Use of U. S. Cotton in April Well Maintained

### Consumption Abroad Gains Except in Orient—Domestic Use Lower

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—World consumption of American cotton was well maintained during April, according to a report issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Consumption registered a slight decrease from March, but this was less than the usual seasonal decline.

With the exception of the Orient, where mills are using a larger proportion of Indian and Chinese cotton than last year, mills in all of the major divisions of the world cotton spinning industry used more American cotton in April this year than in April a year ago. Stocks of American cotton in the world at the end of April of 13,848,000 bales were considerably smaller than the end-April stocks last year and two years ago, but they were still somewhat above normal.

**World Consumption Off**

"World consumption of American cotton during April totaled approximately 1,148,000 bales, as against 1,178,000 in March, 1,135,000 in April last year, 1,093,000 two years ago, 1,004,000 three years ago, and 1,064,000 four years ago," says the Exchange Service. "The decrease in world consumption from March to April this year was 2.1 per cent, as compared with an average decrease of 3.4 per cent from March to April in the last six years. The decline was entirely due to a falling off in domestic consumption.

"In the United States, consumption of American cotton decreased 5.5 per cent, as compared with an average decrease of 5.2 per cent from March to April in the last six years; the decrease in the United States was about seasonal. In foreign countries, however, consumption increased slightly, registering a gain of 0.6 per cent, as against an average decrease of 2.0 per cent in the last six years.

"During the nine months of this season from Aug. 1 to April 30, world spinners used 10,498,000 bales of American cotton, as compared with 10,423,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 9,483,000 two seasons ago, 8,258,000 three seasons ago, and 10,224,000 four seasons ago.

**Use More American Cotton**

"All major divisions of the world spinning industry, with the exception of the Orient, used more American cotton during April this year than in April last year. The United States, the Continent, and minor cotton-consuming countries also used more than in the corresponding month two years ago while Great Britain and the Orient used less. All divisions consumed more of the American staple than in April three years ago.

"Domestic mills used 500,000 bales of American cotton during April this year as against 461,000 in April last year, 357,000 two years ago, 492,000 three years ago, and 504,000 four years ago. British spinners used 107,000 bales as compared with 97,000 last year, 131,000 two years ago, 83,000 three years ago, and 103,000 four years ago.

"Mills on the Continent consumed 351,000 bales as against 342,000 last year, 323,000 two years ago, 286,000 three years ago, and 320,000 four years ago. Spinners of the Orient used 165,000 bales as compared with 216,000 last year, 264,000 two years ago, 123,000 three years ago, and 117,000 four years ago. Minor cotton-consuming countries used 25,000 bales as against 19,000 last year, 18,000 two years ago, 20,000 three years ago, and 20,000 four years ago."

## Beauharnois Power Repays State Loans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, June 2—All obligations of the Dominion Government respecting the bonds of the Beauharnois Power Corporation have been discharged, Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons this week. The money market has been such as to enable the corporation to sell its bonds direct to the public and so repay its loans.

The affairs of the Beauharnois Corporation were the subject of a lengthy parliamentary investigation in 1931, in which contributions of $700,000 to the campaign funds of the political parties were uncovered. Subsequently, the Beauharnois Corporation found it difficult to complete the construction of its power works, and so fulfill important power contracts with Ontario and a Montreal company.

The Bennett Government came to the rescue, since the Beauharnois Company was unable to sell bonds direct to the public, and guaranteed a block of debentures, enabling the company to borrow some $15,000,000 from the banks and so complete the plant, which is on the St. Lawrence near Montreal, to the point where it could develop 500,000 horsepower.

## May Report on Dividend Changes Encouraging

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—Unfavorable dividend changes in May, totaling only 18, were the fewest of any month since the beginning of the depression, says the Standard Statistics Company, of New York.

Favorable changes number 81, only one less than the April figure. Detailed figures comparing May and April, 1934; May, 1933; and the first five months of 1934 and 1933, follow:

| | May 1934 | April 1934 | May 1933 | First five months 1934 | First five months 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Favorable changes | 81 | 83 | 44 | 596 | 300 |
| Increased | 31 | 35 | 7 | 180 | 22 |
| Resumed | 21 | 24 | 11 | 182 | 44 |
| Extra | 24 | 24 | 20 | 180 | 76 |
| Initial | 5 | 9 | 6 | 75 | 58 |
| Unfav'ble changes | 18 | 34 | 99 | 173 | 981 |
| Reduced | 8 | 14 | 42 | 77 | 483 |
| Passed | 10 | 20 | 57 | 96 | 518 |

## Argentina Bidding to Supply The British Breakfast Table

### If Meat Quota Is Cut After End of Ottawa Agreements June 30, English Textile Exporters to the Argentine May Lose Their Dominant Position

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 2 (By U. P.)—Argentina, the Dominions and the English home producers are preparing a three-cornered battle for the £50,000,000 British breakfast table with the approach of the end of Ottawa agreements June 30.

English cattlemen warn that Dominion entries of meat need restriction. This brought retorts that without trade, imperial alliances were merely sentiment, while Argentina says: "Cut our imports and we cut yours." Argentine meat providers await the British verdict.

The Ottawa agreements temporarily took Argentina's breath, but on May 1, 1933, the Roca convention was signed, guaranteeing Argentina a minimum market at the July, 1931-June, 1932, level, while British manufacturers won special terms—easier money and foreign exchange permits. Tariff slashes benefited all countries trading with Argentina on the most-favored-nation clause.

**Threatens Retaliation**

British exports to Argentina climbed until at the end of last year they reached £3,000,000 higher than 1932, totaling £13,000,000. England, however, tok less Argentine meat, buying 368,716 tons in 1933, a cut of 15 per cent. xports in the first quarter of 1934 dwindled still further, 106,000 tons compared with 115,000.

The Ottawa agreements were designed to raise the price of meat in Great Britain, but Dominion shipments slashed the price, and nglish catlemen compllaned they lost £2 or £2 per head. Argentine producers expect Great Britain to satisfy home producers first, then the Dominions, with Argentina a bad third.

Retaliation will be opened with the thumb screw of foreign exchange control, which under the Roca agreement assured British manufacturers special privileges for available exchange. The textile exporter got his money on easier terms, and dominated the market. A cut in the Argentina meat quota will mean the the end of the English textile rule.

**League Position Vulnerable**

"If new cuts are applied to the importation of our chilled beef," Agriculture Minister Luis Duhau declared, "it is NOT only Argentina who will be cut. English textile exporters are better situated in the Argentine market. If events force us to reduce our meat exports the direction of our activities into certain channels of manufacturing will be definite."

The British manufacturer will lose his dominant position, where he has raised his share of the trade from 19 to 24 per cent in the first months of 1934. Argentina needs 450 million pesos favorable balance if interest on foreign loans are met. Last year the adverse balance was 225 millions. So there are three roads—increased exports, a moratorium, or decreased imports.

The first today seems improbable, and the government indicates the second will NOT be taken. The third remains open, and if the English and Dominion cattle raisers have their way, the British manufacturer will be the first to suffer.

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

*By H. V. Hodson*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

So the Administration at Washington has decided that if we do not pay the full installment on the war debt we shall be defaulters "within the meaning of the Act." The air is cleared a little, but the determining meteorological facts remain the same. Whatever President Roosevelt may have proclaimed about our token payments, we have really been defaulters for a year. And whatever the Johnson Act may say, we shall continue to be defaulters until we can reach an agreed settlement with the United States Government. When legal contract, simple equity and political prejudice fight a three-cornered combat, the victory is with the plain facts.

**Law, Equity and Politics**

In law, we owe every cent of the debt that has not yet been paid according to the terms of the 1923 settlement; and if we cannot pay we must go bankrupt like any other incapable debtor. But is it equitable that we—who lent far more to our European allies than we borrowed from our American ally, yet who compromised for less with the former than with the latter, and are now being paid nothing—that we should go on paying the United States in full? As for the political considerations, there is no need to dilate upon the intransigent temper of Congress.

At this end, war debts are almost dead as a parliamentary issue, though recent events have done a little toward galvanizing the corpse. An annual payment of perhaps £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 might pass muster with our legislators, though not without loud grumbling. To attempt more would be to wave a red flag at John Bull. An annual payment of the higher amount, at present exchange rates, would extinguish a capital amount of about $2,500,000,000 in 40 years, without interest. Our debt as funded was $4,600,000,000, and we have so far paid $1,466,000,000, of which $1,134,000,000 has been on account of interest. By what fiction can the gap be bridged? A further devaluation of the dollar would help, or an appreciation of the pound against gold.

**Means of Payment**

But these arithmetical compromises do nothing toward solving the fundamental problem, to which not only Great Britain but all the debtors can appeal. How is the United States to take payment? In goods? The depreciated dollar, combined with the high tariff, blue-pencil that possibility. In services? Certainly tourist expenditure will help, but subsidized competition with our merchant shipping does the contrary. By relending the money abroad? We see no sign of this happening yet—and in any case past events have proved that one of the surest ways of bankrupting a debtor is to lend him too much money. "They are so sick that surfeit with too much as they that starve with nothing." Can payment be effected in treasures of art and literature?

Last year, we may recall, the British Exchequer received no less than £76,000,000 in death duties. Such imposts on capital have to be met by sales of capital, and very often the most disposable pieces of property are works of art. Many of these find their way across the Atlantic. Will payment be accepted in silver at an inflated rate? This is recognized as a possibility for June, but scarcely as a practicable plan for the long-distance future.

**The United Front**

Although in pursuing a war debt settlement we must take due account of the possible reactions upon third parties, especially upon our fellow-debtors, there is no longer any question of our maintaining a united front with them. The ranks were irreparably broken, after they had been consolidated by the "gentlemen's agreement" at Lausanne, when France defaulted in December, 1932. It is now every debtor for himself. There is a curious looking-glass similarity between this and the circumstances of the latest Berlin transfer conference; for since everyone realizes that Germany is going to pay much less than before—perhaps nothing—the critical question is whether each creditor country will make the best terms it can, or whether all of them will stand together.

The last transfer conference gave the decision in favor of the united front; but hard facts, comparable with those that faced the war debtors in December, 1932, are obviously splitting the ranks. Switzerland and Holland, backed by their clearing agreements with Germany, demand the right to make terms for themselves. Even Great Britain, being possessed of a big adverse balance of trade with Germany, inclines toward the doctrine of "Sauve qui peut." Needless to say, it is the United States, with her favorable balance of trade, that stands most firmly by the policy of the united front, playing the rôle that France played in 1932 on the other side of the looking-glass.

**The Future of the Mark**

The breach in the creditors' unity is among the most important, because most enduring, of the probable results of the Berlin conference. Another possible outcome is still more important—the devaluation of the reichsmark. So long as Germany was paying interest on her long-term debts, most of which are expressed in terms of the dollar and the pound, the higher the value of the mark the less she had to pay. If she fails altogether to transfer the interest, this motive is greatly weakened. It would be still further diminished if the funding plan put forward by the British creditors were accepted; for under that plan individual creditors who did not accept Konversionskass certificates for their dues would have them funded in reichsmarks, not in their own currencies.

Germany is still further tempted to devalue by the spectacle of her neighbor, Czechoslovakia, whose economic condition has unmistakably improved since she devalued the crown. But the most compelling motive of all, toward a policy of devaluation coupled with inflation, will be the failure of the present régime to solve the unemployment problem.

## Output of Danish Paper Rises in 1933

WASHINGTON, June 2—Continued expansion of the Danish paper industry in 1933, both in production and sales, is reported to the Commerce Department by its office in Copenhagen.

The Danish paper industry, it is pointed out, is practically controlled by one corporation—The United Paper Mills. Since April, 1933, all of the plants controlled by this combine have been operating owing to the good demand for paper products. Sales are reported to have outstripped production.

A marked increase in Danish imports of paper and cardboard took place in 1933, despite the greater activity of the domestic industry. A total of 76,500 metric tons of paper and cardboard were purchased abroad in 1933 as compared with 63,200 metric tons in 1932.

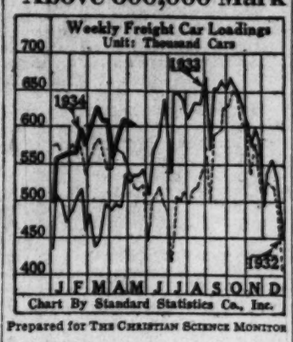
In 1932, the last year for which production statistics are available, the Danish paper industry comprised 10 plants employing some 1550 workers. Output of printing and writing paper in that year amounted to 23,194 metric tons; that of packing paper, 16,695 metric tons, and newsprint paper 8233 metric tons.

## Mexican Railroad Reports 40 P. C. Rise in Business

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F., June 2—Officials of the Southern Pacific of Mexico announce that a comparison of business along the west coast of Mexico served by the line between Guadalajara and Nogales shows that there was an increase of 40 per cent during the first three months of this year as compared with the like period in 1933.

## Freight Carloadings Above 600,000 Mark




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

**FOR the second time in May, freight carloadings during the week ended May 12 went against the normal upward seasonal trend.**

**Declines were small, however, with carloadings still above the 600,000 mark and appreciably higher than in like 1933 and 1932 weeks.**

**For the week ended May 19, however, there was an increase of 9430.**

## Federal Wages Well Maintained Between 1929-32

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—The per capita average of wages and salaries of active employees in government, federal, state, and local, in 1932 was $1448, which was 24.3 per cent more than the per capita full-time rate for employees in all other fields of employment, according to analysis of official data issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

From 1929 to 1932, the per capita average of wages and salaries of employees in the government group decreased only 1.2 per cent while the average compensation of employees in all fields of employment dropped 21.1 per cent.

Agricultural employees, whose 1929 average compensation was the lowest of all industrial groups in that year, suffered the greatest proportionate reduction, their per capita average falling 45.7 per cent from 1929 to 1932. The per capita average compensation of employees in mining was reduced 31.5 per cent; in construction, 30.9 per cent, and in manufacturing, 26.1 per cent.

Industries in which the per capita average for wages and salaries was reduced in relatively smaller proportions were trade, 15.5 per cent, electric light and power and gas, 14.2 per cent, and finance, 14.2 per cent. In communications, the per capita compensation rose 0.1 per cent.

The following tabulation shows the per capita average of wages and salaries in government and other fields of employment in 1929 and 1932, and the percentage reduction in each from 1929 to 1932:

| | 1929 | 1932 | Decline |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government | $1466 | $1448 | 1.2% |
| Manufacturing | 1508 | 1115 | 26.1 |
| Agriculture | 648 | 352 | 45.7 |
| Mining | 1531 | 1049 | 31.5 |
| Construction | 1904 | 1315 | 30.9 |
| Elec. light & pow. & gas | 1561 | 1339 | 14.2 |
| Transportation | 1681 | 1409 | 16.2 |
| Communication | 1319 | 1320 | 0.1* |
| Trade | 1474 | 1245 | 15.5 |
| Finance | 2282 | 1958 | 14.2 |
| Service | 1216 | 1015 | 16.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 1615 | 1285 | 20.4 |
| Average for all fields except Government | 1476 | 1165 | 21.1 |

*Increase 1932 over 1929.

## Chicago Labor Board Opposes Wagner Bill

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 2—Passage of the new Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, recently favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor, is opposed by the Chicago Regional Labor Board.

In a message sent to President Roosevelt and the Illinois members of the Senate, the members of the board said that in their opinion the passage of the bill would "immediately create greater industrial strife and more general outbursts of violence than have heretofore occurred," and that many of its provisions are "unfair to the average American workman." The board urged that in handling labor questions the Government should "endeavor to carry on under existing regulations until more experience in the settlement of industrial disputes has been secured."

## General Business Trend Continues Upward for Week

### Retail Sales Rise With Volume Larger in All Sections Than 1933

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—With the favorable factors predominating over the unfavorable during the current week, the general trend of business continues upward, the Dun & Bradstreet trade review says.

Retail sales have moved steadily forward with the volume of business in practically all departments larger than a year ago, it is reported.

The review notes that instead of continuing the downtrend that set in two weeks ago, some of the industrial indices made an unexpected turn in an upward direction. This is expressed in a gain of 1.5 points for the week in the Dun Business Activity Barometer to 69.1, the highest figure reached this year and the best position it has attained since the early part of August of last year.

Despite the indications that business in all lines could continue on an improved basis over the levels of the corresponding period in 1933, the review does not deny that "tension is spreading to nearly all branches of commercial procedure."

It explains that this is because of the "failure of distribution to be maintained at the high levels established during the first quarter, the less favorable crop prospects, and the labor difficulties, which started in isolated districts, but now have assumed a major development which is threatening the basic structure of the Recovery Act.

"To counterbalance these retardative influences," the survey continues, "there is plenty of money awaiting the opportunity for investment, as soon as the period of obtrusive regulation will have spent its force. Evidently the time has arrived for the removal of all barriers to natural and normal growth of trade, for once given freedom of action, nothing appears in the offing to obstruct its forceful expansion."

## Canada's £10,000,000 London Issue Sold

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 2—For the second time within a year, the Dominion of Canada has successfully floated a loan in the London market, statistics prepared by Dominion Securities Corporation show. The latest issue offered in London on May 28 was a £10,000,000 loan at 3¼ per cent, due May 1, 1955 and callable five years prior to that date at par. The issue was marketed at 96½ to yield 3.48 per cent.

The former issue of £15,000,000 Canadian bonds was sold in the London market on July 31, 1933. Total Canadian bond sales for May amounted to $72,231,801, and for the first five months of the year they total $144,243,988, an increase of $6,831,563 over the like period of last year.


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

*BANK BY MAIL*

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | June 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | June 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | June 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | June 11 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | June 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | June 15 |
| Wilder Savings Bank | June 15 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | June 20 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | June 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | July 1 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| Brookline Savings Bank | June 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | June 11 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | June 11 |
| Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville | June 11 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | June 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | June 20 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | July 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | July 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | July 7 |



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# Midwest Combats Drought By Sowing Emergency Crops Where Others Have Failed

(Continued from Page 1)

plant more of these feed crops if soil moisture conditions were more favorable.

"Sudan grass, one of the most drought-resistant members of the sorghum family, can be planted well into June and make a lot of fine pasture or hay, even if the season remains dry. Other sorghums such as feterita, early kafirs and milos and early sumac, a sweet sorghum, can also be planted in Kansas in June, with a fair chance of raising some feed and grain, if the drought is broken soon enough to allow germination of the seed and to start the young plants.

"A new variety of very early grain sorghum, named Greeley, has been developed by plant breeders of the Kansas agricultural experiment station and seed of this drought resister is available at the Tribune branch experiment station for trial in this area. Early varieties of corn are also available, that are adapted to the esevere conditions of western Kansas."

The value of emergency crop planting in Nebraska rests upon rains, reports Prof. P. H. Stewart, extension agronomist, college of agriculture, University of Nebraska. He said:

"There is much interest among our Nebraska farmers in the use of sorghum crops such as sudan grass, forage sorghum (such as atlas sorgo,) and in grain sorghums. While a considerable acreage of these crops is ordinarily produced in the State, there will probably be quite an increased acreage this year.

"Whether or not such crops will prove to be of much help depends on rainfall from now on. Much of the soil is so dry, particularly in drought ruined wheat fields that it is going to be difficult to establish stands.

"These crops, to quite an extent, will be planted on lands where small grain has failed, but such stands can only be established where soil moisture is favorable."

The problem in Illinois is thus outlined by Dr. H. W. Mumford, dean and director of the college of agriculture and agricultural experiment station at the University of Illinois:

"The drought is so severe in the central and northern parts of Illinois as to bring on a feed shortage. Pastures went into the winter shorter than usual because of the dry summer of 1933. The extremely dry weather of the spring of 1934 has resulted in such short pastures and meadows that even at this early date hay is being shipped into the State for dairy cattle. The chinch bug has aggravated the situation as far as grass and grain crops are concerned.

"Even though feed is scarce and forage prospects are very poor, the seeding of emergency hay in the immediate present seems impracticable because of the dry condition of the soil. Soy beans are the best crop to supply hay under our present conditions, if the soil contained enough moisture to start them. Many farmers are planning to seed a large acreage of soy beans, but they are waiting until a rain comes before seeding them. In all probability, some who have seeded soy beans for the production of grain will utilize the crop for hay.

"There is some interest in sunflowers as a silage crop where chinch bugs are likely to destroy the corn, but the soil is so dry that few sunflowers have been seeded.

"The southern third of Illinois has had more rain than the rest of the State, and the situation is not so critical there."

In some other states the prospect is entirely different. Ohio, for instance, finds its outlook much less serious than in the plains states. As long as there is a chance of its getting stands of its regular crops, there is no point in its farmers planting anything else. The Ohio situation, reviewed by Prof. C. J. Willard, associate in agronominy, college of agriculture, Ohio State College, is as follows:

"It is too early to think of emergency crops in Ohio. Our standard crops, corn, wheat, oats, soy beans, alfalfa, red clover, and timothy, are standard because of their ability to withstand varied hard conditions, and until the season for planting or harvesting them is past, no substitutes need be considered.

"So far, drought damage in this state consists largely in reduced potential yields, rather than total crop failures. Oats, pastures, and hay crops have suffered most. Wheat is not greatly injured so far, and corn only on late plowed fields. If this weather continues until after June 15, short-season 'emergency' crops may be considered."

## Wheat Harvest Advanced By Weeks in Southwest

AMARILLO, Texas, June 2 (AP)—Harvest machines are being tuned on thousands of Texas and Oklahoma farms for the 1934 wheat harvest at the tip of the "nation's bread belt."

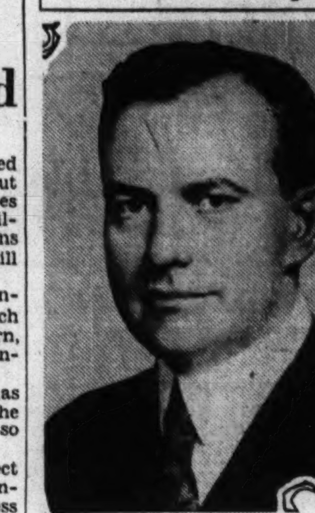
The hum of machinery already can be heard in southwestern Oklahoma and adjacent Texas counties. Within two or three weeks the harvest will be in full swing and the hum of reapers will have become a crescendo. Everywhere the harvest will be from a week to 10 days earlier than normal because of hot, dry weather.

The new crop started rolling—the first carload was shipped from Grandfield, Okla., the last day of May—to the tune of rapidly climbing prices which will mean prosperity to many communities. Prices to the farmers yesterday ranged from 78 to 85 cents a bushel.

In sharp contrast to the plight of drought-ridden Middle West growers, wheat farmers in Texas and Oklahoma—except in a few counties hit by drought—will experience the greatest prosperity since 1929. If the price holds in the neighborhood of a dollar, the gross income will exceed that from the bumper yield of 1931, when Texas produced its record crop of 57,000,000 bushels and marketed it for less than 40 cents.

Grain men of Oklahoma are expecting a near-normal crop of between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels.

### Knows Scouting



**Walter W. Head**
President of National Council

## Scout Chiefs Tread 'Pathway of Honor'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A feature of the camping ground of the Port Adelaide District Scouts is the "Pathway of Honor" containing footprints of prominent officials of the movement. The pathway contains 22 squares and was constructed by the scoutmasters of the district.

At present only five squares contain footprints, those of the World Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell; the Port Adelaide District Commissioner, Mr. Charles Morris; the former acting Chief State Commissioner, Mr. Harold R. Part; an honorary commissioner, Mr. Alfred O. R. Tapp, a former mayor of the town, and the State Secretary, Mr. Frederick J. Mills. The prints are formed in concrete blocks, sunk into place and covered by glass for protection. The prints of Lord Baden-Powell were obtained from England.

The camping place of the Port Adelaide Scouts was once a large fort and when the Governor, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, unveiled the pathway he received an ink stand carved from a piece of teak wood 200 years old and which was formerly a part of one of the old fort's gun carriages.

# Round-Up Pageant Of U. S. Boy Scouts Shows Their Skill

(Continued from Page 1)

with less money than ever before, Mr. Arthur A. Schuck, of New York, director of the division of operations of the National Council reported. However, the surface has just been scratched, he continued, stressing the opportunity in the rural field.

The budget for 1933 was 24 per cent below 1929 expenditures.

Among the regional reports was one from Mr. R. A. Nestos of St. Paul, one-time Governor of Minnesota, who said that in region 10 almost everybody had become imbued with the scouting spirit.

A report from the west coast disclosed that in Los Angeles organization of scout troops in one area caused a 13 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency in less than one year.

Interracial progress attracted much attention. Mr. Percy Jackson produced reports showing that 8200 American Indian boys are Scouts and 41,000 more want to be. He said there were 24,000 Negro Scouts out of a possible 1,300,000.

An international aspect was lent the meeting by the presence of a group of Canadian Boy Scouts in kilts.

Buffalo Sea Scouts built a 45-foot schooner in the Statler Hotel lobby and christened it the Walter W. Head.

It was indicated that the meeting next year probably will be held in Washington, D. C. Plans are being formulated for an elaborate celebration of the silver jubilee. Honorary vice-presidents reëlected are Herbert Hoover, Colin H. Livingstone, Daniel Carter Beard and Senator William Gibbs McAdoo.

**Election of Officers**

Active officers elected for another term are Bolton Smith of Washington; John Sherman Hoyt, New York; Frank Presbrey, New York; Stuart W. French, Pasadena, all vice-presidents; Mr. Beard, National Scout Commissioner; George D. Pratt, Glen Cove, N. Y., treasurer; James E. West, New York, chief Scout executive; George J. Fisher, New York, deputy chief Scout executive.

Twelve members of the executive board whose terms expire this year were reëlected for three years and two new members were added. Those reëlected are L. W. Baldwin, St. Louis; John H. Finley, New York; Howard F. Gillette, Chicago; Frank G. Hoover, North Canton, Ohio; Mr. Hoyt, New York; Frederic Kernochan, New York; William D. Murray, New York; Mr. Presbrey, New York; G. Barrett Rich, Buffalo; John M. Schiff, New York; Bolton Smith, Washington, and Thomas J. Watson, Short Hills, N. J.

William J. Campbell of Chicago, and Cary Bok of Philadelphia, were added to the board as new members.

Elected for two years were Byrnes McDonald, New York, and Harry C. Knight of New Haven.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Palmer Clark and his | Don Bigelow and | Baseball game, | Dance program |
| 5:15 | orchestra | his orchestra | Braves-Brooklyn | CBS dance music |
| 5:30 | NBC piano duo | Massed Band, E. | "Jack Armstrong" | Getting the News. |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie | F. Goldman, con. | Yankee Singers | Glee Club recital. |
| 6:00 | "Wings," Geo. Mason | Evening Tattler; | Reports; news | CBS dance music. |
| 6:15 | Baseball résumé | records; skits | Reports; speaker | CBS ensemble |
| 6:30 | Reports; features | Reports; music | Merry-Go-Round | CBS soloist; orch. |
| 6:45 | John Herrick; orch. | NBC dance music | Talk, F. W. Wile | Reports; news |
| 7:00 | World in Review | Popular quartet | Front Page Drama | Leon Belasco and |
| 7:15 | Pickens Sisters, trio | NBC speaker | Script act; music. | his orchestra |
| 7:30 | Don Bestor and his | After Dinner Revue | CBS vocalists | Jack Fisher's Or- |
| 7:45 | dance orchestra | Soloist; speaker | Roy Helton, talk | chestra; soloist |
| 8:00 | Spanish Interlude, | United States Ma- | CBS organist | Organ recital |
| 8:15 | Bavarian Band | rine Band | CBS piano team | Mass. Credit Union |
| 8:30 | ERA Band concert: | Floyd Gibbons; | Morton Downey's | League banquet, |
| 8:45 | 41 musicians | Shilkret's Orch. | Studio Party | from Hotel Tou- |
| 9:00 | N. E. Singing Clubs | House Party; Joe | Grete Stueckgold; | raine; J. M. Cur- |
| 9:15 | Monitor Interview | Cook; soloist; or. | chorus; con. orch. | ley; E. A. Filene; |
| 9:30 | Eddie Duchin and | Beatrice Fairfax; | Richard Himber & | R. F. Bergengren |
| 9:45 | his orchestra | dramatic sketch | his orchestra | Reports; news |
| 10:00 | Local dance music | Travelcade solo- | Dick Messner and | Manhattan Sere- |
| 10:15 | Reports; organ | ists; orchestra | his orchestra | naders; pop. or. |
| 10:30 | National Barn Dance | National Socialist | Yankee Yarns | Elder Michaux and |
| 10:45 | program from Chi- | Convention talks. | Reports; music | congregation |
| 11:00 | cago; soloists and | Forecasts; reports. | Yankee News Serv- | CBS soloist; orch. |
| 11:15 | folk dance music | News; dance music | ice; Reggie | Local dance music. |
| 11:30 | News; Brito and his | "One Man's Fam- | Child's Orchestra | Sign off |
| 11:45 | orchestra | ily," dramatic sk. | CBS dance music | |

### Sunday's Programs

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:45 | Russian music; rep'rts | Morning worship, | Service of The | Tremont Temple |
| 11:00 | News; NBC String | St. Paul's Cathe- | Mother Church, | Baptist Church; |
| 11:15 | Quartet; Egon Petri, | dral in Boston; | The First Church | sermon, J. Whit- |
| 11:30 | concert pianist | Rev. Philemon F. | of Christ, Scien- | comb Brougher; |
| 11:45 | Radio Nimble Wits | Sturges, sermon; | tist, in Boston | choir; organ |
| 12:00 | Phantom Strings | choir; organ | Salt Lake City | Jewish dramatic |
| 12:15 | Reports; feature | "World Pictures". | choir and organ | program |
| 12:30 | Radio City Concert: | University of Chi- | Madison Ensemble. | Dramatization and |
| 12:45 | symphony orchestra; | cago Round Table | Kaltenborn's news. | orchestra |
| 1:00 | vocal soloists and | Morey Pearl and | Religious period | Religious program |
| 1:15 | mixed chorus | his orchestra | with speakers, | from New York |
| 1:30 | Sunday Forum: Dr. R. | Mary Small; orch. | soloists and vocal | Italian Serenaders, |
| 1:45 | W. Sockman; music. | NBC harpist | ensemble | from New York |
| 2:00 | South Sea Islanders: | Gene Arnold and | CBS soloist | Italian Melodies; |
| 2:15 | Hawaiian group | the Commodores | Abram Chasins | accordion; solos |
| 2:30 | Concert Artists: NBC | Grace Hayes | Lazy Dan, the | Armando Corea & |
| 2:45 | recital program | Landt Trio | Minstrel Man | his orchestra |
| 3:00 | Bar-X Days & Nights, | Talking Picture | Symphonic Hour: | Silent |
| 3:15 | sketch; music | Time, sketch | concert orchestra, | Silent |
| 3:30 | NBC Bavarian Con- | Dancing Shadows, | Howard Barlow, | Silent |
| 3:45 | cert Orchestra | concert ensemble. | conductor | Silent |
| 4:00 | Confederate Memorial | Romance of Meat | Variety Workshop: | Silent |
| 4:15 | Service; talk; band | NBC soloist; trio | speaker; music | Silent |
| 4:30 | Pageant, dramatic | Pedro Via and | Oregon on Parade: | Silent |
| 4:45 | sketch | tango orchestra | soloists; orch. | Silent |
| 5:00 | Sunday Vespers: | John B. Kennedy. | Twilight Reveries; | Jewish program |
| 5:15 | speaker; music | NBC string trio | vocal soloist | Poetry; pianos |
| 5:30 | Int. Tidbits; Mario | Sentinels; chorus, | "Salon Gems" | Sanderson and |
| 5:45 | Cozzi; orchestra | soloist; orchestra. | The Cosmopolitans | Crumit; orch. |
| 6:00 | Studio pianist | Religious period, | News service | Roses and Drums, |
| 6:15 | Sport résumé | from New York | Report; organ | Civil War drama. |
| 6:30 | Studio reports | Recordings | Street of Dreams | Organ recital |
| 6:45 | Jaysnoffs, pianists | Hollywood stas | "Poet's Gold" | News Service |
| 7:00 | Silken Strings: Prev- | Manhattan Merry- | Nick Lucas; orch. | Evening service |
| 7:15 | in's Orchestra | Go-Round; pop. | Soloists; pianos | of Tremont Tem- |
| 7:30 | Joe Penner; Harriet | Garden talk; re- | Chicago Knights, | ple Baptist |
| 7:45 | Hilliard; orchestra | ports; recordings | male quartet | Church; sermon, |
| 8:00 | Jimmie Durante; | Ruby Newman and | Voice of Columbia: | male quartet; |
| 8:15 | Rubinoff and his or- | orchestra, with | soloists; chorus; | choir; organ |
| 8:30 | chestra; James Wal- | Del Castillo and | comedian and | String ensemble |
| 8:45 | lington, announcer | vocal sextet | dance orchestra | Double quartet |
| 9:00 | Irving Berlin; vocal | Rakov's Music and | Family Theater: | Beethoven Foun- |
| 9:15 | groups; orchestra | popular soloists | Elsie Ferguson | dation; band |
| 9:30 | NBC soloist; orch. | American Album | Fred Waring's | Soloist; orch. |
| 9:45 | NBC talk series | of Familiar Music | Pennsylvanians | Reports; news |
| 10:00 | Mme. Schumann-Heink | Victor Young and | Dramatic sketch | Harry Gosnik and |
| 10:15 | Victor Herbert Me- | his orchestra | Reports; music | his orchestra |
| 10:30 | morial; tenth anni- | Helen Hayes; dra- | Forty-five Minutes | Organ recital |
| 10:45 | versary concert | matic sketch; or. | in Hollywood | Local dance music. |

### Monday's Features

*Up to Luncheon*

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, University of Nebraska Commencement: speakers; orchestra.

*After Luncheon*

2:00 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:39 WEEI, Program from the British Broadcasting Corporation, London.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.

*Dinner and After*

8:00 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, director.

*Late Evening*

10:00 WBZ, Walter Damrosch's concert orchestra; John B. Kennedy.
10:30 WAAB, Musical Album: Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, Siberian Singer; Russian male chorus.
10:45 WAAB, "What President Roosevelt Has Done for Farm Prices," Representative Magnus Johnson, Famer-Labor, Minnesota.

## Boston Art Notes

**Vesper George School**

The Vesper George School of Art, 42 St. Botolph Street, is holding through June 3, its tenth annual exhibition of student work. Applied art of every kind dominates the show both in quantity and in quality, although in the middle territory between the pure and the applied arts are some excellent decorative panels. Mr. Wesley Williams, winner of the 1933 Fontainebleau scholarship, displays his panel of workers in the various applied sciences against a background of ships; Mr. Charles Lindsay, this year's winner, chose a foundry as subject, and exhibits also a pleasing panel of native—possibly Balinese—dancers and musicians.

Students of advertising have put out some able and often highly imaginative lay-outs in every conceivable style and in both two and three dimensions. There are printed textiles, costume designs, plans and models of domestic and commercial interior decoration. In the field of the crafts there are some sensitively designed and executed pottery by Mr. Fletcher Adams (winner of the pottery scholarship), decorative sculpture by various hands, lamps in cork and glass by Miss Helen Thompson and in copper by Mr. R. Erickson. All this and much more testifies to a school year of great and fruitful activity in the commercial and decorative arts and crafts.

The theater-craft department has an interesting exhibit of plans and models of stage settings—some of them moderately stylized, but most of them consonant with the practical demands of the average producer. There are also a collection of theatrical costume designs, some excellent masks, and as climax, a completely equipped puppet theater with which students gave public performances during Boston's "Art Week."

The exhibition as a whole testifies to a year's work based on intensely practical considerations but guided by taste and imagination.

S. S.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**All Times Daylight Saving**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northerly.

**Maine:** Cloudy, possibly with rain in the southeast portion tonight; Sunday fair and somewhat warmer.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler Sunday.

**Massachusetts:** Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in the extreme north portion tonight and except on the southeast coast Sunday.

**Rhode Island:** Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler in the north portion Sunday.

**Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 73 | 67 | New Orleans | 74 | 90 |
| Bermuda | 76 | 80 | New York | 68 | 84 |
| Chicago | 60 | 102 | Norfolk, Va. | 72 | 84 |
| Denver | 56 | 82 | Philadelphia | 68 | 86 |
| Helena, Mont. | 42 | 46 | St. Louis | 82 | 100 |
| Jacksonville | 72 | 84 | St. Paul | 74 | 86 |
| Kansas City | 74 | 102 | San Francisco | 50 | 66 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 74 | Washington | 70 | 86 |
| Miami, Fla. | 80 | 86 | | | |

A—9 a. m. June 2.
B—Maximum June 1.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 2:26 p. m., Sunday 4:10 a. m. Height of tides 9.5 feet, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

## Motion Pictures

**Little Miss Temple**

Little Shirley Temple, the 4- or 5-year-old pet of "Stand Up and Cheer," is the winner in "Little Miss Marker," at the Metropolitan Theater, with Mr. Lynne Overman tying Mr. Adolphe Menjou as runners-up. It's a horse-racing crowd and "Marky" is the little child who leads them to affection and tamer ways. But the bogeyman who lies in wait for Hollywood child screen prodigy already casts his shadow over the proceedings. Shirley is given some undesirable lines. She recites them on occasion a little self-consciously. Although she is a disarming little baggage at present and gives moments of unalloyed delight, she is in danger of going pert and preeny if somebody don't watch out.

Mr. Damon Runyan is good at screen fairy-tales which first appear as satevepost literature (remember "Lady for a Day"). By mingling Marky's conception of King Arthur and his Knights with the hard-boiled, disreputable people she falls among, the picture is given lift, not perfectly sustained by Mr. Alexander Hall's direction. The banquet scene, in which the rough-and-tough boys are dressed as knights and a night-club singer as Lady Guinevere, falls short of what it might have been. A hospital interlude seems an unpleasant intrusion that, if necessary to the plot development, might have been set forth less graphically.

The stage show is fairly routine. But Mr. Fabien Sevitsky conducts an abbreviated version of Rimsky's "Schéhérazade" suite from the platform instead of the orchestra pit, drawing amazing results from his band of 25 men.

**From Mite to Millions**

"Sadie McKee," impersonated by Miss Joan Crawford at Loew's State Theater, is a cook's daughter, who is pronounced a thoroughbred by a house guest when he observes her swinging freely along the road. When, as waitress pro tem, she loses her temper and spills soup on one of the dinner guests, delivering a tirade against them and their conversation, he considers his opinion verified. "What I mean—thoroughbred," he says in effect. Such is the philosophy of the picture, made from a story which first appeared (and it may explain a great deal) in Liberty.

From there, the film has a long way to unwind before it comes to the neatly done end, wherein Mr. Franchot Tone successfully blows out all the candles on a birthday cake in order to obtain his wish—skillfully implied by casting big, wistful eyes at Miss Crawford. When Mr. Tone (who would have done better to remain with the Group Theater) first enters, you know the finale will be something like that. But first, Miss Crawford has to suffer disappointment in love at the hands of Mr. Gene Raymond and marriage with a multi-millioned drunkard, played most adeptly by Mr. Edward Arnold. He makes the loathsomeness of drunkenness so revoltingly clear and pitiable, we cannot feel the horrible example will endanger public morals. It was a relief to see him reformed (via Miss Crawford) and see Mr. Arnold his amiable, decent self again.

If there's one thing Hollywood likes to be real, it is English butlers, so Mr. Leo G. Carroll joins the army of superior English actors in small screen parts made big by excellence. Miss Jean Dixon does a world-weary lady sophisticate with proper disdain. Mr. Clarence Brown is the director.

M. L.

## Theodore Roosevelt Taught Scouting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Buffalo, N. Y., June 2

A NEW anecdote of President Theodore Roosevelt that will be interesting to boys everywhere in the nation was related by his son, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, here yesterday.

It was a story of the boyhood of the Roosevelt family, and related how Mr. Roosevelt had formed an organization for his small sons and their little friends which closely paralleled a Boy Scout troop of today.

"My father gave us the same Scout law which is taught to Scouts," Colonel Roosevelt said. "He told us to be trustworthy, to be loyal, to be brave, and to be friendly.

"We were told on our hikes into the country that brave boys do not cry when they are hurt. We learned that it was not courteous to grab the biggest piece of bacon from the frying pan. We learned to endure hardships and to be cheerful in the face of unpleasant things."

Colonel Roosevelt recalled that his distinguished father found time from his tremendously busy life to pass much time with his family and to put his children on the right path early in their lives.

## Music

**Maria Kurenko**

Mme. Maria Kurenko, soprano, gave a recital last night in the Georgian room of the Statler, for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Curry School of Expression. Mr. Edwin A. Biltcliffe was her very able accompanist.

Previously known here chiefly as a coloratura soprano of great agility and somewhat artificial brilliance of tone, she more recently proved herself — during Dr. Koussevitzky's Tchaikovsky festival—most agreeably mistress of the Russian song, whose tinge of melancholy inspired her with more ingratiating qualities of tone and style.

Last night, both aspects of Mme. Kurenko's art were in evidence. Mozart's "Alleluja," Delibess's "Passepied" (in a vocal arrangement by Aslanoff) and Rossini's "Una voce, poco fa" (unusually overladen with superfluous fioriture) demonstrated not only the natural agility of her voice but also (particularly in Rossini's air) its less agreeable tonal characteristics. Nor did her songs in English show her to best advantage. It was in a Russian group that—except for a rather steely and unyielding performance of Gretchaninoff's "Lullaby"—her capacities for the expression both of sentiment and of a sprightly humor revealed themselves. Best of all, perhaps, in an air from Moussorgsky's "Fair at Sorostchinsk," she gave great pleasure also in Strimer's "Ladouchki" (a children's game song) and in Gretchaninoff's "I'll go, I'll come." She was warmly applauded.

S. S.

## Theaters

**Boston Stage Notes**

At the Shubert, "The Mikado" will be succeeded next week by "The Pirates of Penzance."

Katherine Cornell begins a three-day engagement Thursday evening at the Boston Opera House in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Basil Rathbone as Browning.

## Stratosphere Balloon Completed at Akron

AKRON, Ohio, June 1 (AP)—The world's largest balloon in which Maj. William E. Kepner and Capt. A. B. Stevens of the army hope to reach heights not hitherto attained by man was completed at the Goodyear factory here yesterday.

The two and a third acres of fabric which go to make up the 3,000,000 cubic foot bag are to be trucked to the take-off point near Rapid City, S. D., late next week.

The flight is to be made at dawn during the first favorable weather following June 20.

## Boston Events

**TONIGHT**

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter V. Ross, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Town Hall, Mt. Vernon Street, 8.

**At the Pops**

"Tannhäuser," Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg ... Wagner
Overture to "Orpheus" ... Offenbach
"The Prince and the Princess," from "Scheherazade" ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Soviet Iron Foundry ... Mossoloff
Ride of the Valkyries ... Wagner
Fifth Symphony, Second Movement (Andante Cantabile) ... Tchaikoffsky
Rhapsody in Blue ... Gershwin
Piano solo: Jesús María Sanromá
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
"Carioca" ... Youmans
Sixth Hungarian Dance ... Brahms

**Theaters**

"THE MIKADO" (Shubert). Last day of this Gilbert and Sullivan revival. Will be followed by "Pirates of Penzance" on Monday, 8:30.

**Movies**

METROPOLITAN—Sevitsky's orchestra plays portions of "Scheherazade." Fred Sanborn and J. Harold Murray head vaudeville show. Screen feature is Damon Runyon's story, "Little Miss Marker." 11:20 a. m., 2:03, 4:46, 7:39, 10:22.

MAJESTIC—Harry Schenck makes personal appearances in connection with the showing of his, at times rather gruesome, jungle picture, "Beyond Bengal." Picture shown at 11:37 a. m., 1:12, 3:47, 6:26, 8:11, 9:56.

UPTOWN—Elizabeth Bergner in "Catherine the Great." Also George Raft in the Mexican bull fight picture, "The Trumpet Blows." 1, 4, 7, 10.

KEITH'S — "Little Man What Now?" with Margaret Sullavan, who appeared recently in "Only Yesterday." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Lazy River," with Jean Parker. A Louisiana story. Also Dickie Moore, Warren William and Ginger Rogers in "The Upper World." Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount at 9, 11:53 a. m., 2:46, 5:39, 8:32.

FINE ARTS—Return visit of "Maedchen in Uniform." An interesting short subject is "Isle of Penguins." There is also a colored Walt Disney cartoon, "Lullaby Land." 1, 3:20, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45.

BEACON—Will Rogers at his best in "David Harum." Also Zane Grey's "Thundering Herd." 9:15, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:30.

EXETER—"Sing and Like It." Amusing comedy in which gangsters set out to enter the musical comedy producing business—in order to star Zasu Pitts as singer of "mother songs." 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

STATE—Joan Crawford in Vina Delmar's story, "Sadie McKee." Gene Raymond, Franchot Tone, Edward Arnold and Esther Ralston also in cast. 12:25, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

MODERN — "20 Million Sweethearts," with Dick Powell and Ginger Rogers moving among radio studios and theater stages to the accompaniment of pleasant tunes. 10:14 a. m., 1:03, 3:52, 6:41, 9:30.

**Other Events**

"RUSSIA NEW AND OLD"—Lecture by Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, under auspices of Friends of the Soviet Union. Consolidated Gas Company Auditorium, 8.

**SUNDAY**

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, Brockton. 3:30. Doors open at 2:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, Winn and Pleasant Streets, Woburn. 3:30.

**Music**

NORFOLK HOUSE CENTER — Fifteenth annual pupils' recital of the Music Department. 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury. 3:30.

ART MUSEUM — Second concert by E. R. A. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge. Admission free. Begins at 3. Program:

Oberon, Overture ... Von Weber
The Mill—for strings ... Raff-Pochon
Le Nuit et L'Amour ... Holmes
Mississippi Suite ... Grofe
Andante from Surprise Symphony ... Haydn
Tamborin Chinoise, violin solo ... Kreisler
Americana ... Loud
Tales from the Vienna Woods ... Strauss
Selection from "Of Thee I Sing" ... Gershwin
Parade of Little Lead Soldiers ... Pierne
Caprice Italien ... Tchaikoffsky

**Other Events**

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at 10 a. m. at base of Mount Monadnock to climb to summit via the Red Cross Trail.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Rock climbing group meets at West Quincy Station at 10 a. m.

**MONDAY**

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture in French by Prof. Guido Calza on "Recent Excavations in Rome." 4:30.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United States and Canada

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PHILIP J. BOND, Chief Examiner.

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ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

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Good style Best references
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Tel. C 3 Centrum [illegible]
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Elegant Dresses, Coats, Hats and Underwear. Modern Dressmaking Establishment.
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FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
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Chemical Cleaning. Plate and Linen for Hire.

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Children's Home
and Private School
FREUDENBERG
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BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

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COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
*The House for Carpets and Linoleum*

Stationery - Envelopes
*For Personal and Business Use*
FOUNTAIN PENS
W. RÜEGG & CIE.
Schwanengasse 5
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Gramophones and records of the best makes. 5 audition-rooms exquisitely installed.
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TÜRLER
*First Class*
WATCHMAKER
Marktgasse 27

Karl Riesterer
Kramgasse 80
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Repairs.

## SWITZERLAND

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*(Continued)*

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Finely Knitted Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
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Kornhausplatz 3,
BERNE
Centralstrasse 3,
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*Milady Stockings and Underwear*
*Large Assortment of*
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High Class Goods

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*Repairs*

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SHAWLS
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
an Theaterplatz, Bern
Theaterplatz 13

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
*Shoes for everybody in the family*

Paspan
BERN ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
LADIES' COATS
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Conscientious attention guaranteed. First-class banking and trade references.
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TEL. 34.939 I. SALZMANN

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MATHYS & CIE
*formerly E. Beck-Mathys*
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

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Ferienheim Alpina
Pensionspreise frs. 5.- 6.-

Basketware & Brushes
Korb- & Bürstenwaren
E. STETTLER
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*KROPF-BALMER*
FLURSTRASSE 38

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
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Charcuterie fine

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(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
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Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
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*Large Selection* *Made to Measure*
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CONFECTIONERY
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Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

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Waisenhausplatz 6, 1. Et.
BERN
Telephon 33.369
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
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*High Quality, moderately priced.*

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*Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.*

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
*At Your Service, Cheerily—Always*
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PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
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MODES
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11 RUE DU RHÔNE

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PALUD 11 Tel. 25.380

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Ladies' Hose
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nur absolut einwandfreie Stücke mit 5% Kassa Skonto,
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## SWITZERLAND

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MERCERIN
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Large assortment of baby articles

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*Complete Ladies' Outfitters*
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Direct Importers of Ladies' Smart Wear
*Authorised Agent for:*
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"BRAEMAR" KNIT WEAR
"CELES" SILK FROCKS and SUITS
Something New—Each Weekly Overseas Mail

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*Bread and Cakes*
*are of the highest quality*
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
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*We stock:*
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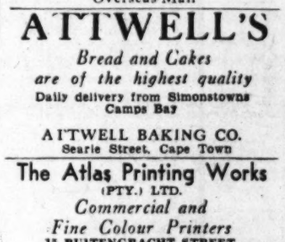
East. Phone Cen. 2263



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FEDERATED DAIRIES
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## Union of South Africa

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Dividends paid half yearly
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Ultimate Value £50
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102 Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG
*And at:*
251 Pretoria Street, PRETORIA

*For Quality* *For Value*

Blinman's
*Everything for*
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
*A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.*
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*High Class Confectioners*
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries, teas, luncheons and dinners

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96 PRITCHARD ST.

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FOR MILK and CREAM
*branch at*
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Phone Cent. 56 100 Eloff Street

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Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

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*A place for quiet rest and study.*
10 miles from Johannesburg
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P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

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Commercial and Business Training

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*Ladies' Outfitters*
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
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COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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RADIO DEPT.
CROSLEY RADIOS
CROSLEY REGRIGERATORS
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High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work Our Speciality
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Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 60196
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FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
36 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

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ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's)
Queen Street (Old Town Hall)
Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B-2608

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260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

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*Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman*
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Foy and Gibons) BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
*Director* *Branch Manager*

Wallace Bishop & Son Pty. Ltd.
*Manufacturing Jewellers*
Avail yourselves of our Up-to-Date Factory and Methods for Watch and Jewellery Repairs.
*Three Addresses*—Albert Square, Valley Corner and 399 George Street, Brisbane.

G. & B. BRANDON
*Brisbane's High-Class Boot Repairers*
*Give Satisfaction to Every Customer*
Same Day Service 68 Elizabeth St.
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201 *(opp. State Insurance Bldg.)* Adelaide Street. Phone B5457.

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SPEECH TRAINING, VERSE SPEAKING and DRAMATIC ART
Private Studio: 25 Camden St., Albion Heights
City Studio: 3rd Floor, Empire Chambers, Corner Queen and Wharf Streets
BRISBANE

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BRYANT & LANE
210-214 RYRIE STREET
GEELONG
*Ladies' Tailors*
*Frock and Corset Specialist*

ROOKE'S
117 RYE STREET, FOR
Hardware and Crockery

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Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
*Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.*

georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St.
SYDNEY
B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

PELTIER
French Salon
The Only Exclusive for Really Smart
GOWNS
HATS
SPORTS WEAR
Nicholas Bldgs., 37 Swanston Street

PETERSON F 2794
HAIR SHOPPE
BEAUTY SALON
(Late San Francisco)
*EXPERT ATTENTION* IN ALL BRANCHES
*33 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg.*

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SUITS and COSTUMES from £6.6.0.
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CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street
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PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
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FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2001

WALTER & BOWKER
OPTICIANS
*Eyes Examined and Glasses Carefully Fitted*
PHONE F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, MELB.
"Next McEwans"

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
18 BARKLY ST ST. KILDA MELBOURNE

RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE *(Next McEwans)*
CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

## AUSTRALIA

### MELBOURNE
*(Continued)*

Everything FOR MEN and BOYS at
CRAIG'S
Craig Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1.

283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE
A Busy Corner
BOND'S FOR MILLINERY
C. 5998 AND NECK WEAR

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every night
Closes at 2 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.
The Wattle may be reserved for private functions
374 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE C. 1.
TELEPHONE CENT. 5984

Gouge Pty. Ltd.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Phone 3101, the 262
Place Van Will Call Collins St.
*ALSO ALL SUBURBS*
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

Paris Salon
MODEL HATS
REASONABLY PRICED

INCLEY
OF COLLINS ST.
EST. 1887
PHONE: C 308

PAINT and SAVE!
"UNITED" B-A-L-M PAINTS
*Used if desired* Tel. Win. 1361
D. L. DEXTER & SON
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
14 CHATSWORTH RD., E. PRAHRAN, S. 1

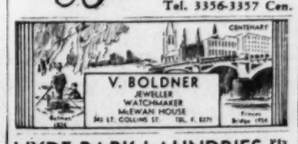
CAFE
*The Wentworth*
Private Rooms for Entertaining
*Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

DRESSMAKING GOWNS, SUITS, ETC.
MARTHA DOWER
Age Chambers 239 Collins St.
CEN. 8254 MELBOURNE

Book Lovers
GIFTS
TRAVEL
BIOGRAPHY
MEMOIRS
POETRY
DRAMA, etc.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
239 Collins St., Melb.
Book Shop and Library for Books
Tel. F2261

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
483 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9692
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

Ronalds' for Flowers
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Cen.




HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty. Ltd.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

Millinery
From
OLIVE J. STEWARD
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4 Tel. L. 1996
*Large Head Fittings*

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

## AUSTRALIA

### MELBOURNE
*(Continued)*

CAFE
Customers will appreciate the excellent lunch. Morning and Afternoon Tea served on Sixth Floor. Avail yourself of our Ladies' Lounge, First Floor.
BALL AND WELCH
FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE

CLEAN TOWEL SERVICE
*For Office Use*
386 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE
WIN. 6620

MERRIES
GIFTS FOR GIFTS GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 COLLINS ST.
Howey Court, Melbourne

THE AUSTRALIAN WOMAN'S WORLD
6D Monthly at All News Agents
Managed and Edited by a Woman at 358 Collins St., Melb.

PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electricians Hot Water Engineers
482 Toorak Rd. Toorak, S.E.2.
*Electrical Appliances Stocked*
Tel. Win. 1649

Beaurepaire Tyre Service PTY. LTD.
PETROL—OIL
*Opp. Christian Science church*
332 ST. KILDA RD. and LATROBE ST.

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE
TELS. F3645 (2 Lines)
PLANT NOW
ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES.
*Acclimatised Lemon Trees* *Acclimatised Orange Trees*
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

### PARRAMATTA

TOOLS For all Trades The Farm & Home
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST. PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

### PERTH

THE LATTICE
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

Speech Training Singing
MR. and MRS. HUGH TORRANCE
*STUDIOS:*
THE ABBEY FLATS
264 St. George's Terrace Tel. B 3980

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
*Specializing in COOKING APPLIANCES*

Printing 570 HAY ST
Craftsmen PERTH TEL. B. 4634
JOHN MUHLING

### SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, NANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
*Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.*

GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
*Enquire about our Bachelor Service*
Phone F1502

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
*Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.*
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 3442

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
Telephone F1151 three lines

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER

Distributors for N. S. W.

SNEDDONS MOTORS, Ltd.

258-262 Castle Reach Street

Service Station PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN

TELEPHONES Office M 4237 Sales 2 lines Service L 2781

Gourlay Bros.

LIMITED

Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists

Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion

MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

L. M. Oldfield

Trained Corsetiere

Individual Corsetry

102a Hunter St

*A corset for every figure.*

Phone B. 5260

*Max Factor's*

COSMETICS

Individual Color Harmony

Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson

HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

W. A. WARD & Co

FAMILY BUTCHERS

252 VICTORIA STREET

KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)

Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.

*Fresh Rabbits Daily*

All kinds of Poultry and Game in season.

Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

*Robin*

Small Girls' and Boys' Frocks, Suits, Coats and Hats—Baby Wear—Hosiery—Lingerie

105 Elizabeth St., Sydney

(Between King and Market Streets)

Phone: MA 1126

F. S. Burford & Son

DIAMONDS—WATCHES

CUT GLASS

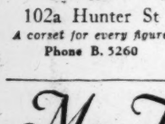
OTHER GIFTS

*Watch and Jewellery Repair Service*

112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY

Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

EDWARD FAY Ltd.



SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets

Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square Gecige Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

SHIRLEY SHOES

*of Quality and Value*

Corner Pitt and Market St.

*OPPOSITE FARMERS*

*Poullars'*

Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners

116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

SINGLETON'S

*Cleaning Contracting* SERVICE

THEATRES OFFICES RESIDENCES

Speciality—Carpet Shampooing *With or without removal.*

SYDNEY B3733 MELBOURNE F5619

NOCK & KIRBYS

repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.

417-421 also 188-194a George St., Sydney

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

*The* HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

*Authorized Distributors in All States*

JOHN S. DRYSDALE

State Building, Market Street

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

*Sole Australian Agent*

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH and MARKET STS.

HORDERN BROTHERS.

GENERAL DRAPERS.

FURNISHERS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.

*Visit our Delightful*

FLORENTINE RESTAURANT

PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

KINGS CROSS STORES

64 DARLINGHURST ROAD

*HIGH GRADE GROCERY*

ANDREW FISH

F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.

We deliver all eastern suburbs.

Underwood Deviled Ham

*For Picnics and School Lunches*

FRANK'S

MEN'S WEAR STORE

*Tie and Sox Specialist*

280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St. SYDNEY

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

*Potter & Moore's Lavender Water*

Good Quality

Good Value

Good Service.

In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods

CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.

*Family Grocers and Bacon Curers*

We will call for and deliver your orders.

Mail Orders Filled

*New Price List on Application.*

693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

GOLD STAR TAXIS (Late White Star)

5 LATIMER SQUARE CHRISTCHURCH

POPULAR TAXI SERVICE

PHONES 33-556—33-555

Our Fares and Efficient Service are Unequalled in any part of the Dominion.

ELLIS & CO.

TAILORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN

*THE TRIANGLE*

277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

YOUR BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Consult G. W. BENNETT

BUILDING CONTRACTOR

WOODCHESTER AVE Phone or call

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

PLANS PREPARED ESTIMATES FREE

WELLINGTON

The Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Limited

Arch Preserver Shoes

The I & G Building

Lambton Quay Phone 42.597

J. KNOX GRAHAM

*MERCHANT TAILOR*

Harcourts Chambers

Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St.

Wellington Phone 42.598

ORMSTONS LIMITED

for

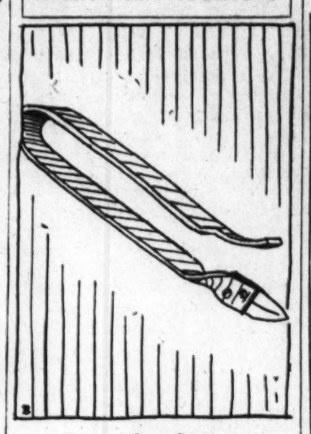
Novelty Advertising Gifts

SPECIALISTS IN LETTER AND CIRCULAR DUPLICATING

189 Featherston St., Wellington, N. Z.


# Daily Features

## With the Inventors



*Latest Can-Opener*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

HERE is the newest thing in can openers, and very simple and practical it is, too. The blade is driven into the can, and then the double handle is worked back and forth, trigger-fashion, to propel the blade around the top. How many different ways may be discovered to do an everyday household task; W. E. Willard, of Hellertown, Penna., has just been given U. S. Patent No. 1958157 for this particular scheme.

## Just Between Us

EDITORS frequently send their editorial arrows into the air to fall they know not where. Let it be confided then that whenever a new step is taken, it is always pleasant to receive frank comments from those whom the feature was designed to serve. Such a note has just been received from a reader who signs herself "Enthusiastically, Emily M. T." She says:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy your new feature "Just Between Us." There are so many interesting things that can be told in such a place—and they add so much to the interest of the paper. I hope you will make this a permanent feature.

One of the better-known writers for the Monitor recently took unto herself a husband. We asked her if she planned to retain her old name for her writing. "Yes," she beamed; "I'm using my old name for readin' and writin'—and his for 'rithmetic."

The tabulation of the eighth batch of 100 "What Do You Read?" ballots has been completed, and the detailed figures for the features whose combined "regular" (R) and "occasional" (O) readers exceed 80 follow (the S and N stand for "seldom" and "never"):

| Feature | R | O | S | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Camera Club | 63 | 19 | 6 | 12 |
| Cartoons of Week | 57 | 25 | 10 | 8 |
| Daily Anecdote | 72 | 18 | 6 | 2 |
| Facts About Bible | 63 | 30 | 4 | 3 |
| In Lighter Vein | 71 | 20 | 3 | 6 |
| Quotation | 84 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| Snubs | 85 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Sundial | 86 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Waddles | 61 | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| With Inventors | 58 | 25 | 9 | 8 |
| Word a Day | 67 | 23 | 7 | 3 |
| Worth Knowing | 61 | 26 | 8 | 5 |

These figures raise the combined "regular" and "occasional" totals of the "big five" (features polling 700 or more out of 800) to: Sundial, 754; Quotation, 743; In Lighter Vein, 727; Snubs, 714; Daily Anecdote, 705.—*Feature Editor.*

## A Word a Day

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

*Endureth, ensuing, deduce, revolutionary, individual, spiritual*—At least, the effort to avoid sounding the *u* as *oo* is worth while.

*Was, wast*—The *a* is sounded as short *o*. The short *u* sound is colloquial.

*Withholden*—The *th* is "voiced" as in *with*er.

*Worship*—The *o* is sounded as in worm.

*Elihu*—The Biblical name is pronounced preferably with accent on the second syllable, *E-li'-hu (e* as in create, *i* as in ice, *u* as in use.)

*Baruchel*—Short *a* as in bat, *Bar'-a kel* (second *a* as in *sofa*, *e* short).

*Buzite*—Short *u*, *Buz'-ite* (long *i*).

*Beloved* (Phil. 4:1)—Three syllables in each instance.

*Habakkuk*—The accent is preferably on the second syllable *Ha-bak'-uk* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *u* clipped).

(1), (2)—Read as cardinal numbers, "one," "two." Parenthetical matter should be made subordinate to the context.

*Propagation*—The *o* is short as in propaganda.

*Fidelity*—Both *f*'s are short.

*Humors*—Sound the *h*.

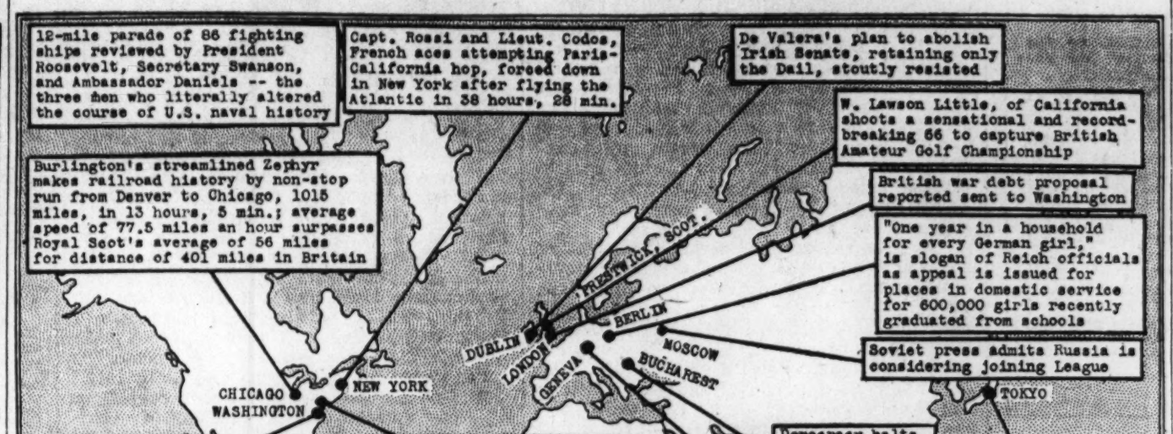
*Carious*—Long *a*, *cay'rih-us*.

*Absolute*—The stress is on the first syllable.

*Evangelist*—The first *e* is as in create, *e-van'-jel-ist*.

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## World News of the Week at a Glance


12-mile parade of 86 fighting ships reviewed by President Roosevelt, Secretary Swanson, and Ambassador Daniels -- the three men who literally altered the course of U.S. naval history
Capt. Rossi and Lieut. Codos, French aces attempting Paris-California hop, forced down in New York after flying the Atlantic in 38 hours, 28 min.
De Valera's plan to abolish Irish Senate, retaining only the Dail, stoutly resisted
W. Lawson Little, of California shoots a sensational and record-breaking 66 to capture British Amateur Golf Championship
Burlington's streamlined Zephyr makes railroad history by non-stop run from Denver to Chicago, 1015 miles, in 13 hours, 5 min.; average speed of 77.5 miles an hour surpasses Royal Scot's average of 56 miles for distance of 401 miles in Britain
British war debt proposal reported sent to Washington
"One year in a household for every German girl," is slogan of Reich officials as appeal is issued for places in domestic service for 600,000 girls recently graduated from schools
Soviet press admits Russia is considering joining League
Democracy halts Roumanian moves for dictatorship
General strike in the cotton textile industry is called
President in Memorial Day address at Gettysburg, asks united support for New Deal
President issues proclamation against arms sales to Bolivia and Paraguay
Mexico disclaims any intention of repudiating its war debts
Council of League accepts Bolivia's appeal for arbitration of Chaco war
Senate ratifies new treaty by which U. S. relinquishes right to interfere with Cuba
Long fight of women against attempt of important nations to write international code embodying theory of inferior nationality rights for women, is won as Senate ratifies Montevideo equal nationality treaty; Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Soviet Russia also accord equality
World non-aggression treaty asked by Davis, pledging U.S. to geniune disarming at Geneva
Administration makes first major retreat on industrial regulation front, as Roosevelt orders NRA to abandon efforts to enforce price-fixing and fair-trade practice in service trades (cleaners, dyers, barbers, and other lines)
Japan, fearing Anglo-American combine at 1935 naval conference, said to be ready to abandon claims for parity with Britain and America; to continue fight for higher ratio
DUBLIN
LONDON
GENEVA
PRESTWICK, SCOT.
BERLIN
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
HAVANA
TOKYO

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Facts about the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### *Cana of Galilee*

THE exact site of Cana is doubtful, but there are strong grounds for identifying it with the village of Kefr Kennah which lies just under four miles to the northeast of Nazareth.

Cana is famed as the scene of the first of the Way-shower's "miracles" (literally "signs") recorded by John (2:1-11)—the turning of water into wine. And after the marriage was over, we read that he "went down" from the village, which lies among the Galilean hills, to Capernaum on the shore of the Galilean Sea (2:12). John 4:46 refers to another visit to Cana, and it was while the Master was there that he assured "a certain nobleman, whose son was sick at Capernaum," and was said to be "at the point of death" (vs.46f.), that the lad was cured; and on his return home, the nobleman found to his joy that this was indeed the case.

A further reference to Cana informs us that it was the home of Nathanael (John 21:2).

## In Lighter Vein

**Sartorial Offerings**

Before beginning his sermon one Sunday evening a certain minister said that he was sorry to have to complain about the congregational offertories, but he felt bound to make a protest and an appeal. "In last Sunday's collections," he said, "there were no fewer than six buttons. I hope such a thing will not occur again."

Then, turning to the Bible, he announced the text: "Rend your hearts, and not your garments"!—*Christian Advocate.*

**Society Note**

A professor was in the habit of letting his dog sit by the side of his chair at meals. One evening when he was out at dinner, the lady next to him, wishing to attract his attention, gently touched his sleeve.

To the consternation of all present he mechanically transferred a bone from his plate and said, "Oh, get away! Take this out on the mat and eat it."—*London Tatler.*

**Legal Note**

"Did you ever try any of my biscuits, Judge?" inquired the proud young housewife.

"No, I don't recall that I ever did," replied His Honor, absently, "but I have no doubt they deserve it."

**New Deal**

"Your lessons show a lack of study, William," criticized the teacher. "You must do better than that if you expect to become President of the United States."

"I don't any more," said William. "I'm a Republican."

**Young Webster**

"What is the difference between a violinist and a fiddler?"

"About four inches of hair."

## A Born Leader

While in Madrid, Mrs. Mary W. Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif., Snapped This Interesting Picture, for Which We Gladly Award Her a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB.

## Parables of Safed the Sage

### *The First Robin*

*The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for its privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.*

NOW the Winter had been Long, and Very Cold, and the Snow had been deep, and the Spring was not yet come. And I rose early in the morning, and I looked out of mine Window, and Behold a Robin.

And I called unto Keturah, and said, Come quickly, and see thou hasten thine arrival at the Window. For here is a Friend of ours that is Come from a Far Country to Visit us.

And Keturah came to the Window, and she also beheld the Robin.

Now the Robin looked at us, and hopped about upon the Cold and Bare Ground, and looked for the Early Worm, but the Bird was Earlier than the Worm. And Keturah went to her Kitchen to see what she might find that the Robin would eat.

And I spake to the Robin, and said:

Behold thou hast been where it was Warm, and the Sun did Shine. And thou couldest have stayed there. But here thou art. And thou comest while it is yet Winter, for the Prophecy of Spring is in thy Blood. Thy faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen. Thou hast come many miles, yea hundreds of miles, to a land that lies desolate, because thou hast within thy soul the assurance that Spring is near. Oh, that there were in human life some assurance that would send men forth to their High Destiny with as compelling a Conviction!

And I blessed the Little Bird that had caused me to think of these things.

And I went forth among men that day, and they said, Salaam, Safed. Behold, is it not a cold and long Winter?

And I said, Speak to me no more of Winter.

And they said, Wherefore should we not speak of Winter? Behold the Thermometer and the Empty Coal Bin.

But I held mine Head Proudly and I said:

Speak to me not of Winter. Behold, on this morning I did see the First Robin. For me henceforth it is Spring.

## Brevities

**Newark Advocate:** Although President Roosevelt is said to work from 8:30 a. m. until midnight, he doesn't seem to have laid the usual number of corner stones.

**Detroit Free Press:** Americanism: Dictating a letter in order to save time; making it four times as long as you would make a handwritten letter.

**Arkansas Gazette:** The general American idea is more comfortable and attractive homes and better roads on which to drive away from them in faster automobiles.

**Weston (Ore.) Leader:** Codified industry isn't so good when it becomes a case of a code defied.

**London Opinion:** A recent society bride had six bridesmaids in hyacinth blue silk and two pages in rich crimson velvet, with gold lace. A pale bridegroom completed the color scheme.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation For Today

*MEN are only great as they are kind.*

—ELBERT HUBBARD

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### *Perfume*

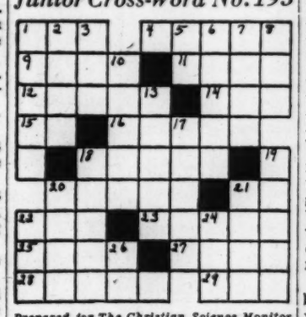
ANYONE wishing to earn a little spending money can very easily make good perfume at a low cost. First, one must have two small jars, one of which should partly fit into the neck of the other. Then a small, dry sponge must be soaked in olive oil (not strong oil) and placed inside the smaller of the two jars. In the larger jar put some blossoms having a strong scent. Then invert the small jar, containing the sponge, over the larger one. Leave them in the sun, and change the flowers as long as they bloom. Then remove the sponge, squeeze out the oil, and for each drop of oil add an ounce of pure alcohol. G. A. O.

### *Slip Covers*

SLIP covers for overstuffed furniture help to make the house look more summery and furnish a delightfully cool and pleasing atmosphere to the home. These covers made of cretonne, chintz, or linen, bound with harmonizing bias tape, find a ready sale. A sample set, neatly made, will help one to get orders for future delivery.

Ella H. H.

## Junior Cross-Word No. 195



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Chart.
4—A song.
9—The Gulf of —— is an arm of the Arabian Sea.
11—Covering for the foot.
12—Kingly.
14—Noun suffix denoting "one who does."
15—Roman bronze coin.
16—Pledges.
18—Small twig.
20—Barked at.
21—Therefore.
22—Ornamental knot.
23—Part, as by cutting.
25—County in central Indiana.
27—Fine.
28—One of the Pilgrim Fathers.
29—Greek letter.

**Down**

1—Righteous.
2—Book of Old Testament.
3—Reward.
5—Exists.
6—Inanimate object.
7—Pitch.
8—Still.
10—Dish.
13—Roman household gods.
17—Expand.
18—Cut with a saw.
19—Chosen, or ——, is in eastern Asia.
20—Concave vessel.
21—Religious denomination.
22—Serpent.
24—To contend.
26—Leavenworth is in this part of Kansas (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Whole World Akin*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

East London, South Af.

ONE beautiful morning in spring, a visitor decided to take a walk on the outskirts of the town. Down the road came a Kafir woman, a bonny baby snuggled in a big shawl on her back; while on her head the woman, in clever native fashion, balanced a large wooden tray filled with fruit.

As she came near the visitor, the woman said with a smile, "Buy fruit, ma'am, nice fruit."

The visitor had no money with her and told the smiling Kafir, who replied that she would follow to the *kya* ("home"). In simple English the visitor explained that she had no home there.

At once the woman knelt by the roadside, took the tray from her head, and choosing two delicious guavas, proffered them to the visitor, saying, "You no home? Take, I give you."

The visitor was greatly touched by the loving and generous thought, and smiling said, "No, thank you. sell all your fruit in town. Buy bread for pretty baby." Patting the baby's soft cheek, the visitor hurried away, with deep gratitude in her heart.

The whole world kin? Surely, when one whose home is a hut, with none of the comforts of civilization, realizes what home is, and gives!

## Your Camera

### *Printing Negatives*

*By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer*

DEVELOPING-OUT paper may be printed by daylight, but the amateur will find that it is so difficult to control the time that he will almost always resort to artificial light. A 60- or 100-watt electric incandescent bulb is ideal. The bulb must be controlled by a switch. After arranging your trays as suggested in a previous article, you are ready to start printing.

The room must be dark, but a yellow light is used in handling the paper. The film side of the negative must be placed in contact with the sensitive side of the paper (the concave side) in the printing frame, and held about 10 inches from the printing light. For your first test, cut up a sheet of paper into strips and try one strip, giving about four seconds' exposure to the electric light. Try another at five seconds, and possibly up to 10. You can then tell which exposure is most nearly correct for that particular film. With this time as a guide it will become increasingly easy to judge the amount of time needed for exposing your other negatives.

After exposure, slide the paper into the developer, being careful that it is thoroughly covered; and gradually the detail will appear. When it seems developed, that is, when all the detail has been brought out, rinse in the water and submerge in the hypo or prepared fixer.

The print should be left in this bath for about 15 minutes, and then washed for an hour in running water, or several changes of clear water. Care should be taken that the hypo does not contaminate the developer. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary.

The next article will be a discussion of difficulties that have resulted from the first attempt in printing.

## Daily Anecdote

### *Alike*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

AN EXCITED hostess, on meeting George Bernard Shaw at an evening party, asked him how he enjoyed the playing of a new young violinist she proudly claimed to have discovered.

"He reminds me of Paderewski," replied Shaw.

"Oh, but Mr. Shaw, Paderewski is not a violinist," said the hostess.

"Just so, just so," was the response.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'Well, Well—Look Who's Here!'

By CARMACK

The Boss and I took a long airplane ride today to the strangest place I ever saw —
"Just look at the people - and all the funny buildings!" I said to myself - I didn't know whether I was going to like it or not —
But suddenly I heard somebody say - "Oh, look - There's Snubs!"
It was a little girl - She said she had seen me in the Christian Science Monitor, and she seemed very glad to shake my paw —
After that I felt perfectly at home and in no time I was having a barrel of fun —

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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*The Christian Science Monitor*

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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# Editorials

## War Debts Between Friends

THE presidential recapitulation brings the world no nearer to a solution of the war debt problem. Even the June 15 payment is shrouded in uncertainty. The token payers must now take fresh stock of the situation as that situation has been changed by the Johnson Act. If they are to be dubbed defaulters along with the defaulters proper, why should they bother to make token payments any longer? They might make them in order to satisfy their own scruples. But it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that such scruples are more legal than moral. There is just as much moral feeling in, say, Great Britain that nonpayment would be justifiable as there is in the United States that it would be unjustifiable. This is the tragedy of the war debts—two concepts of right come in head-on conflict.

On the American side there is the Coolidge approach, "They hired the money, didn't they?" This regards the war debt as equivalent to a commercial debt. Such a view is plainly untenable. War debts are unlike commercial debts in that they are contracted for no constructive purpose. In other words, they do not provide the means for their own liquidation, as is the case, for example, with a loan to build a railroad. The line brings in revenue, and this revenue not only pays the interest on the debt, but also amortizes it. War debts were raised solely to buy such consumables as food and clothing and munitions—bought, incidentally, in the United States at war prices. When they were gone, nothing was left with which to pay the loan. Yet the fact remains that the money was "hired."

It is clear, however, that the money was hired in pursuit of a common purpose. Let us imagine a private debt between friends in behalf of a common cause. What would be the terms of the loan? Surely, in such circumstances, the lender would be content with the return of the principal. Interest on such an obligation would savor of Shylockism, no matter how low the rate. In the case of the war loans, no interest should have been charged at all.

The argument is all the more potent when one considers what the allies were doing with their American loans. They were fighting a nation which had become America's enemy. The United States declared war against Germany on April 7, 1917. Not for fifteen months afterward, however, did the United States get into the fighting. Who did America's fighting till then? The allies, of course. "If it had not been that the allies were able to hold the lines for fifteen months after we entered the war," General Pershing says, "held them with the support of the loans we had made, the war might well have been lost."

This service should have been assessed during the discussion of the war debts and applied as an offset to the book value of the loans. To the Frenchman the logic was inescapable. "Is a dead Frenchman worth less than a can of bullybeef?" he exclaimed, bitterly. Nothing was said under this head, however, during the war debt discussions which ended in new settlements. That was the great mistake. None of the arguments advanced above are legally valid in the light of the fresh signatures that the debtor nations attached to the funding arrangements. Yet nothing which is basically unjust can be made just solely by a signature applied to arrangements which were reached under the duress of the harassed post-war years. The settlements should certainly be reopened.

This is what the President would do. How far he would go is a different matter. But a stumblingblock even greater than the extent of revision is congressional opposition to any revision at all. Congress has never shown any sign of backing down from its resolution of December, 1931, opposing any reduction in the debts.

It would have been better politics for the war debtors to make public any offer they have made. Then Americans could have judged whether it was reasonable. If it had been adjudged reasonable, the adamantine attitude of Congress might have been broken down. For it would seem that the country as a whole is more sympathetic toward revision than Congress is. The poll that the Monitor conducted last year of the opinion of newspaper editors surely was a sign of pro-revision opinion. It is not even now too late to begin again the search for a compromise. The quest would be helped and the acerbities assuaged if both sides would recall that the debts were contracted between friends.

## The Japanese in Brazil

ON TOP of the other troubles of Japan comes the recent decision of the Brazilian Government to restrict Japanese immigration. For many years Brazil has been welcoming those immigrants until today, it is said, there are about 165,000 of them in the country. Brazil's original invitation was issued when Japan felt sorely pressed for outlets for her surplus population and when she had been outraged by the exclusion of her subjects from other occidental countries.

Those who have visited some of the Japanese colonies in Brazil testify to their success. They are models of neatness and efficiency, and their little gardens add charm to the homes and schools which the colonists maintain. The Japanese proved to be industrious workers who adapted themselves to the climate and to conditions in general. But these colonies became isolated islands in the melting pot, and this is perhaps one of the strongest reasons for Brazil's latest action.

It can be reasonably asserted that the new policy adopted by Brazil is due neither to prejudice against nor to dislike for the Japanese. Though Brazil has been, and is, a melting pot, there are many elements in Brazil which as yet have not been assimilated. If the Japanese had merged into the general population of Brazil, as was expected, it is safe to guess that they would be as welcome today as they were a few years ago. But with millions of Indians and Negroes, Italians and Near Easterners, and with large numbers of Germans still to become thoroughly "Brazilianized," the Brazilian Government has decided to give the melting pot a chance to melt before adding new elements to it. There are two sides to the question, and it is to be hoped that the Japanese will not form hasty judgments as to Brazil's motives.

## Disarm the Children

IT HAS been said often that the roots of crime are in childhood, but repetition should not dull the significance of this important dictum. Not only may today's delinquent child become tomorrow's criminal, but children generally are growing accustomed to crime and seeing the criminal as a romantic and heroic figure. In New York motion picture theaters children have applauded the picture of Dillinger. To them he is a Robin Hood. Their applause may be attributed to the influence of gangster films and lurid crime news in certain newspapers.

In the current crime situation in the United States parents have no more urgent responsibility than to prevent their children's gaining false values about crime and criminals. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the children, nor for future public opinion against crime, than to place criminality in a false setting of bravery and glamour. A criminal is not a heroic figure, but a skulking, cringing, shoot-in-the-back coward.

Children's games are important in determining their attitude toward crime. Probably there are few adults who have not played childhood's game of "Cops and Robbers." Children used to wish to be the cop, now they would rather be the robber. The custom of children playing at crime is perhaps more prevalent than ever before. No longer do children rely upon their imagination to transform a stick or a broom handle into a gun, but they are actually armed with toy pistols. Almost any city street will show a group of youngsters brandishing toy weapons and many shooting explosive caps as they "hold up" their playmates.

Permitting children to play with toy pistols cannot be too seriously condemned. They are not only dangerous, but cultivate a vicious attitude. It is time to disarm the children.

Not only toy guns in the hands of little children, but real pistols and other firearms in the hands of older children and youth should be banned. It is possible in many states for children to buy deadly firearms in stores. Some detective, Wild West and adventure magazines publish advertisements of mail order houses offering a "real" gun and a box of blank cartridges, or a watch charm pistol that shoots a "real" bullet. Whatever difficulties there may be in restricting the sale of firearms to adults, they should be kept out of children's hands.

Recollection is still fresh of the conviction of a 12-year-old boy in Washington and a California lad of 15 of murder. In New Jersey a boy of 9 held up an adult at the point of a gun and demanded 10 cents. The quick-thinking adult disarmed the child bandit by buying his gun for 25 cents.

It is wholly natural for childhood and youth to seek romance and adventure. The best remedy for a bad adventure is to substitute a good adventure. On parents rests the duty of supplying the opportunities for real adventure, romance, recreation and satisfactions for the imaginative side of a growing child's life.

## Wives of Great Men

ONE of this year's centenaries that has passed without attracting the attention that it deserves is that of Mrs. Robert Burns. Her chief title to fame is that she was the wife of the author of "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Auld Lang Syne," but a contemporary newspaper observed, she "was comely and prepossessing."

Mrs. Burns's real importance, however, is as a symbol. She stands for that army of great men's wives, neglected by the historians and biographers. Almost every trivial versifier in the calendar has been made the subject of some learned monograph. But no one thinks of writing about Mrs. Burns and others like her, of how she kept the children from squalling when her husband was writing, and how she mended his pens, and prevented his losing his manuscripts. Here is practically an untilled field for those who weigh down the publishing lists with oftentimes unwanted biographies. Why cannot the world, for a change, have a series of "Wives" instead of "Lives"?

There is Mrs. Shakespeare, for example. Anne Hathaway doubtless had a way with her, but what it was no one knows. In "Twelfth Night" there is perhaps a passing reference to her in the Duke's advice to Viola that a man should marry an elder than himself, but even that is very far from certain. Apart from a few details in Shakespeare's will, the rest is silence.

Future ages, too, will probably want to know something of Mrs. Shaw, just as people nowadays feel curious about that Mr. Beeton on whom Mrs. Beeton's famous cookery recipes were presumably first tried out. Nor surely should one forget Mrs. Carlyle, who did much to bring about a marvel in natural history, by transforming her husband from the bear of Ecclefechan into the lion of London society. Matters like these can open up whole new vistas of historical research.

## Power for the Northwest

STILL rubbing its eyes and pinching itself, the State of Washington is becoming convinced that the 15-year-old dream of building a huge dam and power plant in the Columbia River at the head of Grand Coulee, midway between Spokane and Wenatchee, is shaping itself into an actuality.

A 2,000,000-yard excavation job for abutments is virtually complete—yet it required the recent news of the United States Reclamation Bureau's call for bids on the construction of the $63,000,000 dam and power plant to make the dubious ones realize that Uncle Sam has rolled up his sleeves to finish this job by 1940.

The Grand Coulee hydroelectric project in its present form is only the first unit of a comprehensive plan. This envisages the eventual expenditure of $394,000,000 for a 430-foot dam and a 2,100,000 primary horsepower electric plant, and provides for the unit-by-unit reclamation of 1,200,000 acres of arid Big Bend lands. The initial unit will provide about 700,000 installed horsepower with a 142-foot dam.

Federal statistics take the Grand Coulee venture out of the state of conjecture as to whether it is wise or not for Uncle Sam to spend such a large amount of money at this time to produce power in a market area which already appears to be well served.

Conservative estimates of increasing power needs in the 300-mile radius of Grand Coulee, which includes all of Washington, northern Oregon and Idaho, and western Montana, based upon an installed capacity of 1,000,000 kilowatts in 1930, would require 2,000,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in 1940 and at least 5,000,000 in 1955.

Even the large 430-foot dam at Grand Coulee, with a generating capacity of 1,575,000 kilowatts, would take care of only about one-half the expected increase in power requirements during the 15-year absorption period after 1940, when Grand Coulee power will be ready.

Ten utility companies, privately owned, two manufacturing firms and the cities of Seattle, Tacoma and Centralia now serve power in the Grand Coulee market area. The logical market for a large part of energy from the federal project is in the Puget Sound district, a transmission distance of about 170 miles.

Abundant power, which can be developed on a large scale cheaper than in small quantities—Grand Coulee power is to sell for 2¼ mills per kilowatt prime energy and one-half a mill secondary at the power plant—will stimulate mining and manufacturing in the Northwest. With the reclamation phase of the basin project properly exploited and wisely managed, the Columbia River can be made the basis of a great industrial and agricultural empire.

## *Rumors of War*

### *Book of the Day*

TO RUMORS of war there may be applied the wisdom of the anonymous general who, upon reading dispatches from the firing line, remarked:

"News is never as good or as bad as it first appears."

Similarly, the prospects of peace and of war are not to be judged by the titles of the current books. Mr. H. R. Knickerbocker's THE BOILING POINT: WILL WAR COME IN EUROPE? (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50) is no exception. His journalistic thermometer registers 212° Fahrenheit. But the series of diplomatic interviews which comprise the main chapters of his volume do not seem quite to justify the high temperature of his conclusions.

**Lack of Synthesis**

This may be due to the lack of synthesis which characterizes this as well as previous books by this admittedly brilliant foreign correspondent. Few of his colleagues write with a more dramatic touch. But his skill in colorful presentation outweighs his attainment as an interpreter, and as a result the reader is not always sure what Mr. Knickerbocker would have him believe.

Yet it is impossible to follow Mr. Knickerbocker's picturization from Berlin to Warsaw and Rome to Sarajevo without a keen realization of the dynamic potentialities latent in Europe today. It is possible to disagree with him in his assessment of Hitler's perspicacity in matters of foreign policy. But there is no gainsaying his conclusion that Hitler "is the first German Chancellor since the war with sufficient authority to make all the concessions necessary to insure peace so long as he wants it."

**Diplomatic Opinions**

It is to Hitler, Mr. Knickerbocker feels, that "the final question of war or peace in Europe will ultimately be referred." He is convinced of the German dictator's sincere desire for permanent peace. But he is cognizant, as well, that Hitler's enemies call Der Führer's peace a "preventive peace," designed to "make the world safe for armaments," which, Mr. Knickerbocker adds, "have never kept the world safe from war."

The prospects of war are best reviewed from his concluding summary of diplomatic opinion:

President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia: There will be no war because there is no money.

Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia: Fifty-fifty chance for war in five years.

His Serene Highness, Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy: There will be no war. It is too great a risk. . . .

King Alexander of Yugoslavia: No war will start in the Balkans.

King Boris of Bulgaria: War is incredible so long as the generation that experienced the last war is in power. . . .

Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister of France: A year ago I wrote that war could not possibly come in 1934. Today I could no longer express the same opinion. . . .

Mussolini: Peace for ten years.

Happily, the statesmen are no longer talking in terms of preventive war. But Mr. Knickerbocker has an interesting definition for this somewhat confusing term. "A preventive war," he writes, "is a war you think you can win today to prevent a war you fear you may lose tomorrow."

CHARLES E. GRATKE.

## Enoch Bear Spends a Social Morning

IT IS the first warm spring day and I am busily sewing buttons on last year's cool garments for a five-year-old. The windows are open and a breeze bellies the curtains inward. There comes in with the breeze the voice of the very young man for whom I am meekly mending, a job not to my taste in most weathers!

Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear, familiarly known as Our Bear, who has been a family-bear-in-good-standing these many months, has been taken out to enjoy the day. He is sitting on a small green chair in the middle of the front lawn and around him circles the baby—so-called for no better reason than that the only minor in a family of adults is ordinarily thought of as "The Baby." He is introducing Enoch to passers-by.

"Now, Enoch," I hear him say, "here comes a lady. This is Mrs. Hemenway," he says in a low voice as she passes. "Will you please hold out your paw politely and say how d'you do?" Evidently Enoch agreed, but the lady did not, for the baby looked uncertainly from one to the other. "That lady," he said, when he saw that the introduction had fallen flat, "has no little boy of her own. I think she does not 'specially like little boys, in fact." This was so audible that "the lady" passing, heard it, tossed her head and hastened along. "You know, Enoch," the baby confided, "she is the lady who told me little boys belonged behind fences."

At this point there was a brief silence. Evidently Enoch was propounding the wherefores of this astounding view. Then I heard him answered.

"She even said," continued the baby, "that she would have to phone up Mummy if we followed her, because she didn't like to talk to us. Bad manners, *I* say."

Then Enoch was moved closer to the walk. But his companion's clear piping still came in through the windows.

* * *

"Enoch," he said excitedly, "now here comes our man. The man who growls like you. *Please* be very corjul, because we don't want him to stop growling." A terrific sound as of many lions arose and I shamelessly laid aside my buttons to watch. A venerable man was passing and as he came abreast of Enoch and the boy, he emitted the life-like sounds of a growling bear. Obviously everybody was delighted.

"How's Enoch?" presently inquired the man when he and the baby had had a set-to at growling. "He looks as though he needs a new spring coat."

His owner regarded him surprised. "Oh, no. He likes his old one better. I washed it yesterday when I had my bath. He doesn't 'specially like it when I wash his face with soap," and the baby screwed his own eyes tight to illustrate. "It's awful how dirty a bear can get." It seemed as though Enoch hunched himself lower in his chair in momentary embarrassment.

"Perhaps he'd rather be woolly," suggested the Friendly Growler. "No doubt his hair will curl again when it rains. Well, good-by to you," and he shook hands with Enoch, who smiled back with his small, quiet smile, knowingly.

"That is a friend, Enoch," the baby said as the man passed. "A friend is very vallable and must be treated with great respeck."

Presently the siren of a bicycle approached; then there was a sound of feet scraping the walk and a new voice said, "Hello, Red. Playing with your dolls?"

It was plain, by the droop in the small back standing beside Enoch's chair, that something of the morning's joy was evaporating and for a moment I felt tempted to call out to the newcomer, "Shoo, boy. Go home." But after a little battle with the instinct to rescue very young men from all difficulties, buttons won and I decided to let Enoch and the baby learn how to defend themselves from would-be joy-killers.

"What's your bear's name? Maryanne?" scoffed the big boy.

"His name's Enoch," said the small boy uncertainly. "He's not a girl."

"Well maybe you are, playing with dolls." This was the big boy, jeering.

"He isn't a doll, he's a bear," said the small boy, and I guessed the quiver in his chin. "This is our yard," he continued in a somewhat belligerent voice, "and we don't want any bicycles in it," he said firmly. The big boy leaned his handlebars against a tree, the better to enjoy a good bit of teasing. But at that precise moment, when I was wondering uncertainly just where to enter the picture, a delivery truck drove up and stopped before the two boys.

* * *

"Hello," said the baby, eagerly, to the driver who got down to carry in some parcels. Something in his voice evidently attracted the man, for he stopped and took in the attitudes of all three.

"Why, hello," he replied cheerfully. "That's a grand looking animal you have there. Is he friendly?" He approached the bear cautiously.

"Oh, yes, he's a very corjul bear," the baby said earnestly, glancing back in triumph at the big boy, who began to look uncomfortable. The truck driver went closer, as though encouraged by this.

"Why say, he's a fine fellow, isn't he? Shake, old chap," and he took Enoch's obliging paw and shook it fervently. The baby's back was growing straighter every moment.

"He growls," vouchsafed his owner and then as the man drew back in alarm, "Oh, no, it doesn't mean he's bad-temptered. It's just his WAY," he explained. "It's all the VOICE he has," and the baby produced a squeaky little growl from the midst of Enoch's beige wool.

The truck driver made complimentary comments which caused the baby to skip and Enoch to look very content. The big boy had already disappeared with a great to-do from his siren.

"You mustn't mind what a boy like that says, Enoch," the baby told his bear lovingly, as he moved him to another part of the lawn. There was joy in the voice which the breeze carried in to me.

* * *

Presently with a hop, skip and jump, the baby disappeared down the walk and as quickly reappeared, talking animatedly to a young woman who held him by the hand.

". . . An' he said Enoch was a doll, but the truck driver KNEW he was a nawfully fine bear," shrilled the small boy. His companion made some comment I did not hear, waved good-by and went on her way.

"Did you hear what she said, Enoch?" queried the baby excitedly. "She said bears and little boys and some truck drivers have more sense than practickly all big boys and not to worry, cause anyone would know you were a wonderful bear. She said she ought to know, cause she goes to colluge," this last in a voice of awe.

Half an hour later when I called the baby to lunch, I was in time to see him say good-by to a tall man. At my call he gathered up chair and bear and came indoors.

"Have a nice morning?" I inquired politely.

"Yes," said the baby equably. "Me 'n' Enoch's been talking to lots of people. Mr. Willyums said to look with pityingeye" (this was a mouthful, but he got over it in safety) "on any boy who called Enoch a doll. He says a pityingeye is one that knows a bear when it sees one. He said it was TOO BAD to think any boy knew so little and he HOPED he would meet the boy some time so he could tell him."

"Who is Mr. Williams?" I inquired with interest.

"He's a FRIEND," said the baby. The recommendation in his voice set the unknown Mr. Williams as king over several continents. Obviously the morning had been successful. Enoch Bear answered my loving regard with a stare from his meek, brown-glass eyes and I punched him gently on his squeak as a token of Family Esteem as I went to see about luncheon.

DOROTHY DESMOND.

## The World Is Not Yet Finished!

*There follow excerpts from one of a series of papers presented by leading industrialists, natural scientists, and others, under the general title, "Previews of Industrial Progress in the Next Century," at a recent meeting sponsored by Alfred P. Sloan Jr. in the Hall of Progress, General Motors Building, at Chicago's Century of Progress exposition. Other papers will appear later.*

*By* CHARLES F. KETTERING

Vice-President in Charge of Research, General Motors Corporation.

THE whole world is now absorbed in a study of social problems. The ultimate aim of all industry, science, government and sociology is for a better life—better living conditions; better health; better food; better government; better houses; in fact, for better everything.

It is my impression that the immediate future will bring a great change in our mental attitudes toward the physical world, that it will bring into existence new pieces of information which will completely change our scientific viewpoint. It is not what we know that is so important. It is what we do not know. Most of what we know can be found in libraries, in the minds of people and in processes as they exist today. But we have no conception of what a small percentage this is to what there is yet to know.

As an illustration, we perhaps do not recognize it, but everything that ever moved on the earth has been moved by energy which came directly from the sun. Our coal and oil deposits, our forests, our crops and everything that lives on the earth is simply an energy contribution from the sun. We do not know, except in a very superficial way, how the energy which is given out by the sun is transmitted to the earth. We do not know how plants pick up this energy and convert the inanimate carbon dioxide and water into the vital materials so necessary for our existence. This, when understood, will open up an entirely new conception of things that can be done.

It is not difficult with this information in hand to predict the propulsion of airplanes by radiated energy with the power plants located on the ground. Nor is it difficult to envisage the entire system of aerial transportation which would be unaffected by fog and general weather conditions.

So much of our information today does not consist of basic understanding. It is known to us only by definitions. We say we can see through a pane of glass because it is transparent, and yet we do not know the first principle of how light is transmitted through glass. We say a copper wire is a conductor of electricity and yet even our best scientists do not know, even in a small way, how electricity passes through one. We rub our hands together; we say they are warmed by the friction, and yet we have no knowledge today of the magnetism of friction. We know we have ball bearings, but as to the exact action of lubrication little, if anything is known, and in the commonplace things that are used in the electrical industry, such as magnetism, electric charges, etc., we have only a very superficial knowledge. We know these things exist, however, because we can see their effects.

Each year we discover new things, which a short time ago we did not even know existed. I cannot help feeling that in a very short time we are going to break loose another great piece of basic information which will keep us industrially busy for a great many years to come. I think if we write down as our immediate problem those things with which we are dissatisfied we have a long list of things to do. We can make our cities less noisy; we can take dirt out of the air; we are air-conditioning our houses; we can have television and an unapproached number of other things.

There are many people who doubt if human progress can continue on its present standards. Still others think that we have to go back to lower standards of living because they see no way out of our present difficulty. There are, however, a substantial number who, knowing something of the development of civilization, do not regard the evidence presented as justifying either a static or a retrograding standard of living. Many of us do not believe the world is finished, or that we must curtail human effort and desire. We do believe that the way out of our present difficulty is forward and not backward. Our civilization as a whole is new. It in itself is an experiment and just because we have encountered difficulty is no cause for despair. We must find out what is wrong and then remedy it, but we must not give up hope of a better and more secure life

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### "Parents' Day" Approved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Parents' Day" came as an agreeable surprise to me, because I, for one, have felt a selfish something in being singled out as a recipient of any special attention that did not include the father of this family.

Is it not through the unselfish devotion of the fathers that we, as mothers, really earn the right to be recognized on this special day? I would be happy indeed to have "Mother's Day" changed to "Parents' Day," as I feel confident so would hundreds of other mothers, and it certainly would be less embarrassing.

Brooklyn, N. Y. (MRS.) ELIZABETH ANDERSON.